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Country Guide

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Magazine for Farm and Home



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Winnipeg, Man.

January 2, 1928
March 15, 1928



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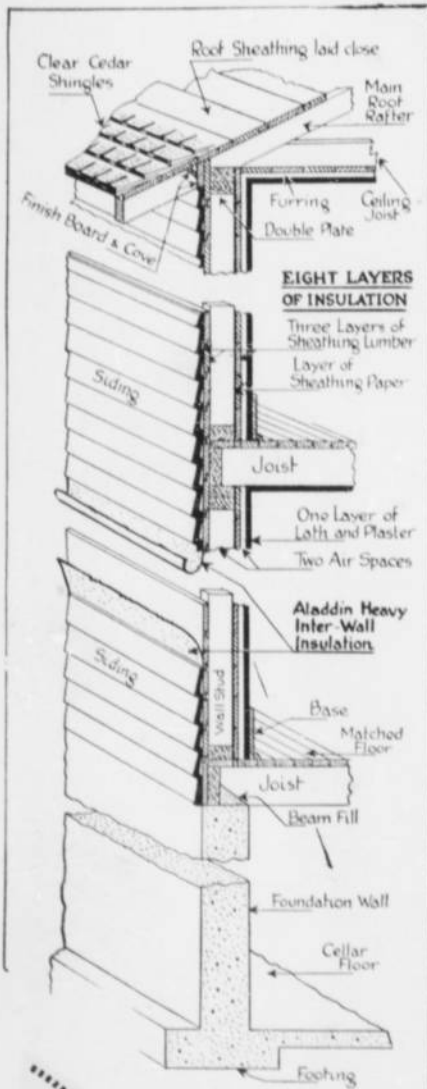
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You try it first on a single lock of your hair to see what it does. Thus have no fear of results.



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Arrange hair and watch color gradually creep back. Restoration will be perfect and complete.



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is a food- tonic of sterling worth. It abounds in cod-liver oil vitamins. Let it do its share in protecting your strength.

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17-46

U.F.O. Convention

Stirring debate on political situation—Members wanted unity but cleavage still exists—Co-operative in strong position

By W. L. SMITH

TWO facts were very clearly brought out at the annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario. The first was that differences of opinion among the leaders as to policy, with some personal feeling interjected, have been steadily becoming more acute. The second was that the rank and file came to the convention with a strong desire to settle these differences, bring about unity, and start the organization once more on the up grade.

It was what occurred in the recent federal by-election in North Huron, and the Hepburn allegations against Secretary Morrison, that brought matters to a head and created a situation which could no longer be ignored by the convention. In North Huron a U.F.O. candidate was placed in the field in full accordance with the procedure prescribed by the organization. This candidate was supported by President Amos, Secretary Morrison and Agnes Macphail, M.P. He was opposed by ex-Premier Drury.

On the order paper at the annual convention of the U.F.O. was a resolution dealing with this matter. This resolution recited that the U.F.O. candidate in North Huron, and the U.F.O. leaders supporting him, had been made subjects of attack, from Liberal platforms, "by one prominent in the U.F.O. movement." Moreover, in the resolution, as drafted, the action of the local U.F.O. was endorsed and the "one prominent" making the attacks was censured.

Mr. Drury's Statement

In the debate which followed, the differences in views as to policy were brought out with exceptional clearness, there were some references to personal differences and ex-Premier Drury defended his action in North Huron. In opening his speech Mr. Drury reviewed the history of the U.F.O. movement and told us the line of action he had followed in connection therewith. Beginning with his Fenelon Falls speech, he quoted from a report in the Farmers' Sun to show that he then, besides describing the Liberal party of that day as defunct, had expressed the hope that the new moment would form the nucleus of a new and better party. Quoting from the Sun again he showed that he had expressed like views, when undertaking the formation of a government, by voicing the hope that a People's Party would arise. Up to this time there had been no declaration by any one in favor of the group idea or occupational representation in parliament. On the contrary the U.F.O. official organ, as shown by quotations read by the speaker, had given general approval to the broadening out plan. But when as the election of 1923 approached, at a banquet in Milton, Mr. Drury asked for unity between farmers and men of like views in urban centres in support of the government of which he was the head, Secretary Morrison came out with a broadside in favor of the purely farm group idea. "That broadside," the speaker said, "by arousing the feeling that farmers were seeking to dominate, cost us hundreds and thousands of urban votes. Why, was that broadside issued at that particular time and by whose authority was it sent out?" Later, when he sought to save the situation by applying the transferable vote in single-member ridings, some influence was at work among his supporters in the House to prevent accomplishment. Why? Mr. Drury asked again. He thought it peculiar, too, that there was no outspoken declaration from the U.F.O. in favor of temperance on the eve of the last provincial election or in favor of tariff reduction on the eve of the last federal election.

Course in North Huron

In defending his course in North Huron, Mr. Drury said a new condition had arisen since his Fenelon Falls speech. While the Conservative party still stood for high tariff the Liberal government had given a considerable measure of tariff reform. The placing

of a third party candidate in the field was equivalent to presenting the riding to the party which supports a tariff policy that is the direct opposite of the one laid down by the U.F.O. Was he wrong in trying to prevent the presentations from being made?

Miss Macphail's Reply

Miss Macphail took an opposite line all the way through. Ever since coming into the U.F.O. she had, she said, supported the group idea. She recalled the period during which Premier King was forced to rely on groups in the House in carrying on the government. During that time more progressive legislation was secured than in any previous period. The tariff was reduced, western grain growers were given control of their grain right up to the terminal elevator, the Crow's Nest Pass rates were restored with a saving of millions to western wheat producers. What happened when Premier King came back after the last election with a strong Liberal-Progressive following? A motion for further tariff reductions secured only 21 votes and was swamped by a union of Conservatives and Liberals, to the campaign chests of both of which the liquor and tariff interests contribute. "Was I wrong," Miss Macphail asked, "in seeking to punish the government for its failure to implement its tariff pledges? Am I wrong in saying all you will ever get from either old party you can put in your eye?"

W. C. Good, ex-M.P., practically agreed with Mr. Drury that there had been no formal declaration in favor of the occupational or group idea in the beginning or for some time afterwards. For years those in the organization had been feeling their way but he had concluded, from his experience at Ottawa, that Miss Macphail's policy in regard to groups was the proper one.

As the debate warmed up, danger of the creation of a division within the organization that could not be bridged became apparent and from all parts of the hall came appeals for a burial of differences. To R. H. Halbert, ex-M.P., goes the honor of finding a formula which at least served the needs of the present. He re-drafted the resolution so as to endorse the action of the North Huron U.F.O. and the U.F.O. leaders and cut out the censure of the "one prominent" in the organization who took a different course. Mr. Drury professed himself satisfied with the withdrawal of the direct censure on himself, and Miss Macphail said she was equally content because censure was implied. Every one else agreed as well and the resolution as amended was adopted.

"Family Compact" Allegations

At the meeting of the Co-operative Co. earlier in the week reference was made by President Gilroy to the Hepburn allegations of Morrisonian domination and of a family compact on the pay roll. Mr. Gilroy denied that Secretary Morrison had ever even sought to dominate the board and declared those members of Mr. Morrison's family on the pay roll were deserving of their places there. One of these, a son of Mr. Morrison, had, Mr. Gilroy said, been offered \$1,000 a year more to go elsewhere since the making of the Hepburn charges. At the U.F.O. convention the matter came up again and Mr. Morrison called up Manager Clemes, President Amos, and the past and present heads of the Co-operative and asked them to say to the delegates present whether he had ever sought to dominate or to influence the appointment of his relatives. In all cases the reply was in the negative.

This matter was then dropped as well and when it came to the election of officers for the twin organizations both Drury and Halbert were chosen as two of the directors of the Co-operative, while Mr. Morrison was re-appointed secretary, both of the Co-operative and U.F.O. At the annual "Sun" meeting Mr. Morrison was re-elected a member of the Sun board as well. Whether the

Turn to Page 19

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\$1,690 from Six Classified Ads.

In recent issues of "The Guide" we have recounted the experiences of three men who are consistent advertisers of surplus farm products. Their stories are just about as interesting as the one below and can be duplicated again and again by our advertisers. In less than 20 years the "Farmers' Market Place" where our readers advertise, has become not only the biggest market of its kind, but also remarkably efficient as the following letter indicates:



MRS. THOS. WOOD

I am sure there are a number of farmers in this district who could, but are not using this method for buying and selling surplus farm products. I am flooded with orders from my ad. for M. B. Toms which is running at present, but will be advertising other stock from time to time for we consider The Grain Growers' Guide the surest medium for good results.

(Signed) Mrs. Thos. Wood.
N.B.—Mrs. Wood is a breeder of M. B. Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese, S. O. White Leghorns, R. C. White Wyandottes, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, and Barred Plymouth Rocks. She has built up her very fine business almost entirely through classified advertising.

Crystal Spring Poultry Farm,
Marquette, Man.
November, 1927

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During the past 12 months from six "Guide" ads I have sold over \$1,200 worth of stock and eggs and have had to return orders totalling \$490 through being sold out of that particular line. One small ad. costing the price of one R. C. Rhode Island Red Cockerel sold 150 birds and it was necessary to return \$60 worth of orders. This was from an ad. which appeared just about a year ago.

I find that I get quicker results from "Guide" ads. than from any other paper. It costs no more and seems to reach more farm homes that require the stuff we advertise. Orders reach us from all over the country. This season we received orders from Ireland. It doesn't seem difficult to succeed with classified advertisements in "The Guide." All that is necessary is to word an ad. clearly, not making it too brief so as to leave the prospective buyer in doubt as to quality, but containing just enough good points emphasized to make him want to buy.

Read This
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Woman's
Testimony

See top of page 35
for list of
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during the
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Little Guide Ads. take your message to 120,000 neighbors

If you want to buy, sell, or exchange any of the things advertised in "The Farmers' Market Place," at the back of this issue, a classified advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide will pay for itself many times over.

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NOTE—When writing your ad. below—put one word in each space, and only one initial to a space, or one set of figures to a space. Your name and address count just the same as the rest of your ad. When you have finished the ad. figures in spaces will show number of words in your ad. Each initial counts as a word, also each set of figures count as a word. Be sure to fill in your name and address.

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7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48

The ad. contains.....words. Run it.....times { 1 or 2 times 10c per word per insertion } for which I enclose \$.....
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

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ADVERTISING POLICY

We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

The Chalk Box

By F. WINFIELD SMITH

Illustrated by VICTOR C. ANDERSON

LITTLE MOSE DASKAM was helping his father clean the schoolhouse at Conklin's Four Corners, but his interest lagged, and, after he had finished scouring the ink stains off the teacher's desk, he went to the window, where he stared out at the red barn and yellow house next door. They belonged to Ed Conklin. The schoolhouse stood in the southwest quarter formed by the crossroads, and the farms of the two Conklin brothers, Ed and Rufe, lay just to the east. On the place opposite the schoolhouse lived Birch Orville, Ed Conklin's son-in-law. It was decidedly a Conklin-Orville neighborhood.

Until recently Little Mose had always associated the school and all things pertaining to it with one of the two families. As long as he could remember, they had held the trusteeship between them, and the Orville boys, Russ and Alger (the latter commonly known as Crimp), and their cousin Oscar Conklin (descriptively called Ox) had ruled the school. But this spring there had been a rumpus of some kind, the Orvilles and the Conklins had been ousted, and Big Mose Daskam had been elected trustee instead. It had made Little Mose very proud at the time, yet now, as he stared out the window, he sighed. He had pleasant anticipations of the new rank and importance that would be his when school should begin. He would be the trustee's son then. Hitherto he had envied the power of the Orville boys and Ox Conklin, but now all that would be changed. Yet Little Mose sighed, because he could not share his glory with Harvey Malloy. He and Harvey had been chums, until, in June, the Malloys had gone to live in the village, and the two had been separated. During the first week Little Mose had wished passionately that his father would move to the village too. He didn't mind so much now; still, there were times when, but for the prospect of being the trustee's son—

"Hain't you got nothin' to do, Mose?" said his father from the stepladder, where he was wrestling with the stove pipe. "Go put some chalk around to the boards."

Little Mose came out of his reverie and got the crayons. "Here's a box," he announced, "with only six sticks in it."

"All right. Put 'em around like I told you, 'n' you can have it."

"Oh, gee! Can I?" exclaimed Little Mose eagerly. The day before school began, Russ Orville came to play with him. Little Mose took this as a good omen. Ordinarily Russ wouldn't have walked the half mile from his father's place to the Daskams' for the sake of Little Mose's companionship. He must have come for a purpose—what other than to curry favor with the son of the new trustee? Little Mose expanded.

"Lookit what Pa give me when I helped him clean the schoolhouse," said he. From a shelf over the work bench in the barn he took down his father's gift, now filled with scraps of leather, tools, a frog's hind leg, and nameless miscellany.

"Chalk box," commented Russ in a tone implying no emotion, unless, possibly, confirmation.

"It's just what I need," said Little Mose practically, "to keep stuff like this in."

"Tain't big enough," answered Russ.



"Lookit what Pa give me when I helped him clean the schoolhouse!"

"Maybe I can get another un," Little Mose suggested.

"Where? At the schoolhouse? Will your father give you another un?"

"I shouldn't wonder. He's trustee."

"I never had no chalk boxes when my pa was trustee," said Russ.

"What'd he do with 'em."

"I dunno."

There was a brief interval of silence. Little Mose fingered his possession. "This un had six crayons left in it from last year," he continued after a moment. "I put 'em around to the boards, 'n' then Pa give me the box."

"Me nor Crimp never had no chalk boxes," Russ reiterated. "I wonder what become of 'em."

"Maybe the teacher took 'em," suggested Little Mose with sudden inspiration.

"She didn't take this 'un" said Russ. "Say!" He stared at Little Mose abruptly. "That's my father's chalk box you got!"

"Tain't neither! It's mine."

"No, 'tain't. My father bought it, didn't he, when he was trustee? The' was chalk in it from last year, wasn't it?"

"Course the' was. 'N' when I took it out Pa give me the box."

"What right's he got, I'd like to know, givin' you somethin' my pa bought?"

"He's trustee, ain't he?"

"He wa'n't trustee when that box was bought. My pa was trustee then."

"Well, he ain't now. 'N' this 's a school chalk box, ain't it? 'N' my pa's school trustee, 'n' he give it to me."

This logic was too much for Russ Orville. "Don't make no difference! My pa bought that chalk box, 'n' it's his'n."

"What'd he leave it in the schoolhouse for, then? 'Tain't neither his chalk box."

"He ain't stealin' chalk boxes off the district to give to nobody. That's why he left it there."

"Who's stealin' chalk boxes?" cried Little Mose.

"You be, when you take what don't belong to you."

"I ain't stealin'! Ain't I told you Pa give it to me?"

"Well, he's stealin' then. 'Tain't his'n to give."

"He ain't stealin'!" screamed Little Mose. "'Tis, too, his'n."

"You're a liar!" Russ Orville shouted.

Little Mose dropped the chalk box and pitched into him. Russ was not one to shun a fight. They were just getting well warmed to it when Big Mose came upon the scene of combat and put an end to it.

"What you fightin' over?" he demanded.

"This is a pretty way to treat Russ when he comes over to see you." He held the two boys off at arm's length and surveyed them. You'll look nice to start in school tomorrow, won't you? Both o' you got a black eye 'n' scratches all over your face."

"He said I was stealin'!" Little Mose exclaimed, squirming to get loose. "Stealin'! What?"

"This chalk box. He said it belongs to his pa. He said his pa bought it, 'n' it's his'n 'n' you didn't have no right to give it to me."

Big Mose set the boys down and laughed. "You was fightin' over a little thing like that? Over a little chalk box? Sho! I'm 'shamed o' you both! Run along home, Russ, 'n' Mose, you go into the house 'n' wash the blood 'n' dirt off'n you. What'll your mother think!"

When Big Mose brought the teacher up from the depot next morning, Birch Orville took occasion to come out to the road and mention the affair.

"Our boys was fightin' yestiddy, I hear."

"Ye'uh. Over a chalk box. I parted 'em. Russ wa'n't hurt none, was he?"

"I reckon not," retorted Birch Orville. "I reckon that either o' my boys can hold their own in a fight."

Big Mose picked up the reins. "Don't it beat all what boys'll scrap over?"

"After all," Birch insisted, "Russ was in the right, you know. The chalk box wa'n't really your'n. It was district money that bought it, 'n' it belonged to the district. O' course, I ain't squeamishin' over no chalk box. That don't matter one way or t'other. I was jest thinkin' o' the princ'ple o' the thing. Russ come home last night 'n' says, says he, 'Pa, what'd you do with the chalk boxes you bought when you was trustee?' 'n' I says, 'Why I reckon the teacher used 'em for kindlin' wood when they was empty. They was district prop'ty,' I says. That's what I mean—see? O' course you'll do's you see fit, on'y I jest wanted to let you know how it 'peared to me."

Big Mose looked toward the school woodshed. "Well—" he began, then seemed to think better of what he started to say, and shook the reins over his old mare's back.

The first day of school wasn't all that Little Mose had counted on. Something was amiss. One who didn't know would never have guessed that he was the trustee's son. So far as prestige went, he might as well have been going to school in the village, where there was no trustee at all, but a school board. Harvey Malloy was going to school in the village. Little Mose wondered if it was fun.

That night he heard his father talking to his mother. "Birch Orville was tellin' me this mornin' that he allus let the teacher use the chalk boxes for kindlin' wood. Ain't that a good un! 'N' him 'n' the Conklins burnin' two-three cord o' school wood in their own stoves ev'ry winter, 'n' have bin Lord knows how long—ever since I could remember. But I reckon they ain't goin' to this winter." These, however, were cryptic words to Little Mose and he did not attempt to decipher their meaning.

In October his father filled the woodshed—so full that Little Mose wondered where he would now keep the bicycle on which he rode to school every morning.

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The War Trail of Big Bear

The Story Thus Far

The Plain Crees of Big Bear's band had gathered above the North Saskatchewan in 1885. There had come new and troublesome leaders, Little Poplar and Wandering Spirit. The Indians were restless, and seemed to be looking for every opportunity to cause trouble with Thomas T. Quinn, the Indian agent. Cameron, the author of this thrilling Saskatchewan tale, was employed by the Hudson's Bay. Then followed those tense days, and finally, on April 2, the Frog Lake massacre of nine white men, including Quinn and the Roman Catholic priest, Fafard. For some inexplicable reason Cameron's life was spared as were the lives of two women, Mrs. Gowanlock and Mrs. Delaney.

CHAPTER IX Out of the Gloom

BESIDES James K. Simpson and myself, there were in the camp two white women, the wives of the murdered Gowanlock and Delaney. These unfortunate ladies were dragged from the bodies of their dying husbands by the savages and taken to camp, where they were purchased from their captors by John Pritchard, Quinn's half-breed interpreter, Adolphus Nolin and Pierre Blondin. Pritchard deserves all praise for his unselfish and loyal part, for had the Indians retained possession of the women it is not difficult to divine the fate before them. A few words from their stories of the massacre will be found of interest. Mrs. Delaney says:

"The first we knew of the uprising was on the 2nd of April at five o'clock in the morning. Two of Big Bear's Indians entered our house and told us our horses were stolen by the half-breeds, though they were themselves the thieves. Soon after, some thirty more, armed and mounted, came to the house and forced their way in. They took all the arms and ammunition they could find, telling us they were short and required them. They said they wished to save us from the half-breeds. They took us first to Mr. Quinn's, where they had a long talk about holding together to keep back the half-breeds when they came to take the provisions. From Quinn's we were taken to the church, where mass was being celebrated, but they would not permit the priests to finish and ordered them to return with us to our house. We were left to ourselves for about an hour, the Indians surrounding the house. It was then about half past nine in the morning. Big Bear came in and told my husband he feared some of the young men intended shooting the whites, but that he at least would be safe.

"A little later they ordered us all to go to the Indian camp. We departed, my husband and I with the others, taking only what we had on our backs, as we expected to be only a short time away. Before we had gone far the Indians began to shoot down the whites.

Mr. Quinn was shot first, though I did not see him killed. All the shooting was behind my husband and me, and until otherwise informed I supposed it was into the air. I saw Mr. Gowanlock fall. As he dropped Mrs. Gowanlock leaned over him, putting her face to his. As two shots had been fired at her husband, I thought she had also been hit.

"After Mr. Gowanlock fell I saw some frightful object, an Indian hideously painted, aiming at my husband. Before I could speak he staggered away, but came back to me and exclaimed: 'I am shot.' He fell then. I called to the priest and he came toward me. Then the same Indian fired again. I thought the shot was meant for me, and I laid my head upon my husband and waited; it seemed an age, but the ball had been for my poor husband and he never spoke afterward.

"Almost immediately another Indian ran up and ordered me away. I wished to stay, but he dragged me off, pulling me along by the arms through the brush and briar and through the creek, where the water reached to my waist. I was put into an Indian tent and left there until nightfall, when John Pritchard came and purchased my release with horses, and I believe both Mrs. Gowanlock and myself owe to him our escape from terrible treatment and subsequent death.

"I was terribly stricken down. I seemed demented and could hardly tell on one day what had occurred the day previous. I went on and on as in a fearful dream, but seemed conscious all the while of my home at Aylmer, and my longing for it seemed alone to keep me up. I was afraid to ask for my husband, but the half-breeds told me later that they had buried him.

"As I was being dragged away I saw the two priests shot. Father Fafard fell first; then Father Marchand. On four different nights Indians approached our tent, but the determination of Pritchard and some other half-breeds saved us."

The following is from Mrs. Gowanlock's story:

"When we left the Delaney's house no one knew what was about to happen

and I do not think it was supposed any of us were really in danger. We all started at the same time. We had gone only a few paces when the Indians began firing. When I saw Mr. Willisecraft fall in front of us I knew all were being killed and became greatly alarmed. I saw an Indian aiming at my husband by my side. In a moment he fell, reaching out his arms toward me. I caught him and we fell together. I lay with my face resting upon his and his breathing had scarcely ceased when I was forced away by an Indian. I was almost crazed with grief, but I remember seeing the two priests shot and Mr. Delaney. They were before me. One of the priests was leaning over Delaney. It all seemed like some horrible dream. I went through it dazed and stunned, with

A tale of early Saskatchewan

By WILLIAM BLEASDELL CAMERON



In the oval: John Pritchard, who was Adolphus Nolin, saw the white women from the Indian April 2, 1885. Sitting in the lower photo are W. B. Cameron (left) the author of this story, and Adolphus Nolin. The photo was taken the latter's ranch in Union Lake in September, 1925.

power enough left in my limbs only to follow, as the Indian dragged me after him through coarse brush and sloughs, which wet me through and tore my clothes and flesh. I must have suffered intensely, but grief and terror rendered me unconscious of pain.

"I asked to be put with Mrs. Delaney, but the Indian, who understood sufficient English to know what I meant, answered no and pushed me into his tent. The squaws inside noticed that I was shaking with cold and took off my shoes and dried them and offered me something to eat. Blondin came a little later and bought me for a horse and thirty dollars. I was then permitted to join Mrs. Delaney in Pritchard's tent. Like Mrs. Delaney, I dread to imagine the treatment to which we would have been subjected had it not been for Pritchard.

"Big Bear came frequently into the tent to see us. Pritchard would interpret and the chief professed sorrow, telling us it was the fault of his braves whom he could not control."

The unutterable sadness on the faces of these two poor women is ineffaceably stamped on my memory. We could offer them little beside our sympathy, and when I first saw them after the massacre I doubted if they would survive for a fortnight the fearful ordeal through which they had passed.

Nine men were killed in the massacre:

Thomas Trueman Quinn, a native of Minnesota, thirty-eight years of age, of mixed Irish, French and Sioux blood, successively interpreter, clerk and agent in the Canadian Indian service.

John Delaney, farming instructor, a native of Ontario, about forty years of age.

John C. Gowanlock, from Parkdale, Ontario, about twenty-eight years of age.

George Dill, about forty years of age. He came from Muskoka, Ontario, to Frog Lake in the fall before the massacre as my partner in a trading business.

John Willisecraft came to the West from Southampton, Ontario. He was a mechanic, about sixty years of age.

William C. Gilchrist, clerk for Mr. Gowanlock, about twenty-one years of age.

Charles Guoin, a Columbia River half-breed, employed at Frog Lake building the agency stores and houses. He was about forty years of age.

Rev. Leon Adelard Fafard, a native of Quebec, where he was born in 1849. Rev. Felix Marie Marchand was born in France in 1858.

In addition to shooting Quinn; Wandering Spirit was first to shoot Father Fafard. The priest was hit in the neck. He fell on his face, and Papamakeesik, who had been brought up by the priests, stepped out and finished him with a shot in the head.

Dill and Gilchrist ran. They were followed on horseback by Little Bear Maymayquaysoo, Kahweechetwaym and Iron Body, overhauled and shot down about three hundred yards away.

The bodies of the two priests and Gowanlock and Delaney were placed in the cellar beneath the church and the earth walls thrown in upon them. Quinn and Guoin were buried in the cellar. Pritchard's house. Within a day or two of the massacre all the buildings had been burned by the Indians, including the two that were the sepulchres of the murdered men.

The church was burned by Four-S Thunder, who received a sentence of fourteen years for his act.

Apologists for the Indians—I listen to one last summer; he had not been born at the time the events regarding which he held forth transpired—fond of explaining that but for the obstinacy of poor Tom Quinn the would have been no massacre; that was his refusal to comply with the demand of Wandering Spirit and follow the other whites to the Indian camp that drove the war chief—already keyed to a high pitch of excitement—in a sudden burst of fury to loose the fatal bullet. In other words, that the butchery was not premeditated but the sequel to Quinn's insane defiance of the Frog Lake Cree leader at a critical moment.

This, no doubt, is a pleasant theory and I am struck with admiration at the assurance of the men who make it, but unfortunately it has no foundation in fact, being built on entire ignorance of the situation as it existed that 2nd April morning. I am as ready as anyone—more, I am anxious that justice be done the Indian and his many fine qualities—but I am not prepared to hear without protest the blame for the tragedy placed on the shoulders of a good friend Quinn, who is past answering for himself, in order to bolster a case for and excuse a lot of bloodthirsty and cowardly ruffians who were condemned by a majority of their own people. Quinn knew Indians—he had good reason to know them, as will be evident to anyone who has been sufficiently interested to follow this narrative so far; moreover, he was himself part Indian, and if he declined to go to the Cree camp it was because he knew that if he were not safe on his own ground he certainly would not be safe among the Indian lodges. It is my opinion that Quinn had satisfied himself these Indians were determined to kill him and decided that if he had to do nothing was to be gained by prolonging the suspense, meanwhile being exposed to their threats and abuse—of which he had seen something earlier in the day until Wandering Spirit had worked himself up to the proper degree of ferocity to commit the dastardly act.

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Left: Four Sky Thunder. Right: King Bird, Big Bear's third son. From a photo taken in 1884.

What Fruit Breeders are Doing

By GEO. M. DARROW



How do these blueberries compare with the little fellows you pick in the wild? The photo has been reduced as may be seen by the size of the basket.

THE reasons for undertaking fruit-breeding are many and, in general, are the same as for breeding other crops. The United States and Canada have been spared serious food shortages because several of the major food crops and a great many of the minor ones (including many of the fruits, nuts and vegetables) are grown over wide areas in both countries. Weather conditions almost every year cause a shortage of some one or two major crops. Famine would ensue if we were dependent on the one or two crops that failed. However, if the yields of other major crops and of many minor ones are good the consumer may hardly be inconvenienced or realize that there is any shortage. The fruit breeder contributes his bit to the general result of food stability by developing as many as possible of the wild fruits into useful food crops. He attempts to extend the culture of the present fruits to regions where present varieties are not now adapted. He also breeds new varieties of the fruits now cultivated that extend the season or that may be everbearing.

In recent years varieties of almost every crop have been selected for special purposes. For example, strawberry canners desire varieties with attractive red color, smooth shape and rich strawberry flavor, which hold after processing in the can. A. F. Etter of California has originated the Ettersburg 121 variety which has the above characteristics to a remarkable degree, and it is now extensively grown on the heavier soil types in the Pacific Coast regions for canners. The Central Experimental Farms at Ottawa has originated the Portia strawberry, which was found, after testing, to be especially desirable for canning. Scores of selections originating from the breeding

Breeders must work for firmer berries for such conditions.

Strawberries are eaten fresh, in short-cakes, with sugar and cream as well as in other ways. A tart, highly flavored and highly colored berry is considered best for shortcakes, while a sweeter berry, also highly flavored, but which may or may not have as deep a red color, is considered best for use with sugar and cream. In Europe varieties are grown which are sweeter than most American strawberries and are eaten out of hand or dipped in sugar.

At the Alaskan Experiment Station, C. C. Georgeson has originated strawberry varieties adapted to the peculiar conditions that obtain there, using the native wild species to cross with cultivated varieties. A. F. Yeager, of the North Dakota Experiment Station, has recently introduced an everbearing variety reported better adapted to drought conditions than other sorts. Breeding for such a wide variety of uses and of conditions is not confined to strawberries but is under way with many fruits.

An Art and a Science

The actual technique used in breeding fruits is usually very simple. The male parts of the flower—the stamens—are removed from the unopened buds of the variety to be used as the mother. With the pear this may be readily done by cutting the upper part of the flower off with the finger nail. Forceps are often used on other fruits for this purpose. The female parts—the pistils—are next dusted with pollen from the anthers of the variety to be used as the paternal parent. After the pollen has been applied, the flower may be covered with a bag or some kind of a screen to keep insect visitors away, if in the open, or left uncovered if in the greenhouse.

Strawberry plants are so low that it is necessary to lie on the ground much of the time when breeding out-of-doors, and with this fruit greenhouse work is far easier. Hundreds of pollinations may be made by one person in a day with fruits like the pear or strawberry. In the case of the strawberry each crossed flower develops into a berry bearing many seeds. As soon as the berry ripens the seed may be planted and the seedlings should appear in a few days. When large enough the seedlings are set in the field. After fruiting the best are saved, then tested on a larger scale and further selections made.

Though the technique is simple the modern breeder may need the most thorough training and extensive equipment. For example, it has been found that the varieties and species of the

strawberry form three groups which cross with difficulty or not at all. However, each group is made up of strawberries which have the same number of hereditary components, and all strawberries in each group apparently cross with ease. The breeder may save a lot of work if he is familiar with this fact as well as with many other discoveries relating to breeding which have been made in the last 25 years.

Search Precedes Crossing

For equipment the modern breeder may need a collection of many or even all the varieties and wild forms of the fruit with which he is working. It would be folly for a breeder to spend years in crossing inferior varieties or inferior wild forms when he might accomplish more in a short time with the best varieties.

In the colder, windier regions much of the breeding work must be done in the greenhouse. This may mean extensive greenhouse equipment and extensive storage facilities. Apple, pear, cherry, plum and other fruit trees are planted in tubs. With the approach of cold weather after the leaves have dropped, the tubs are moved to storage cellars to be held until they are taken to the greenhouse. Different varieties and species blossom at different times and long experience is necessary in order to bring the particular kinds to be crossed into blossom at the same time. Few insects visit flowers in the winter and it is much less trouble to protect the flowers than in the open.

In the less windy regions tree fruits, raspberries and blackberries may be crossed out of doors. Paper bags of various sizes are used to

cover the flowers. In the case of the berries they may be left on until the fruit ripens. Orchard fruits need the sunlight on the twig bearing a fruit and the paper bags are commonly replaced with cheese cloth bags after the flower has set. In peach breeding the whole tree may be covered with a tent to exclude insects.

For each region the problems and methods are necessarily different. In a region with few cultivated fruits the breeder will wish to collect systematically the best individual wild plants of each fruit. They may be grown side by side and the best selected for breeding or as parents for further selection work. At the same time other regions and other countries will be searched for the best cultivated or wild fruits which might prove of value directly or through breeding.

Some Noted Achievements

A recent summary of the fruit breeding work of the experiment stations of the United States was published in the Journal of Heredity. Three hundred and eight varieties were listed that have been named and introduced. Several of the experiment stations have raised tens of thousands of seedlings. That the work has met with popular approval is shown by the fact that it is constantly increasing in extent.

The results of this breeding work are rapidly becoming important commercially. The peach breeding work of M. A. Blake and C. H. Connors of the New Jersey Experiment Station seems destined to change the character of the whole peach industry. The selection of the finest wild blueberries by Miss White, together with the breeding work of F. V. Coville of the United States Department of Agriculture, has resulted in the establishment of a commercial blueberry industry utilizing land otherwise waste or of little value.

The origination of the early McIntosh apple of the New York Experiment Station and of the Melba and other early varieties at the Central Experimental Farms at Ottawa seem destined to establish an early apple industry based on varieties of high dessert quality. The

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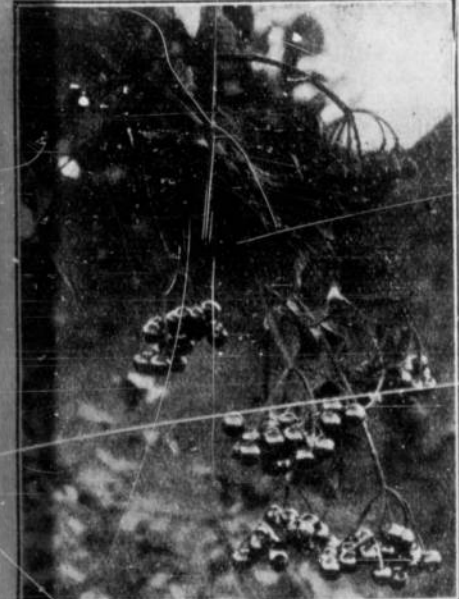
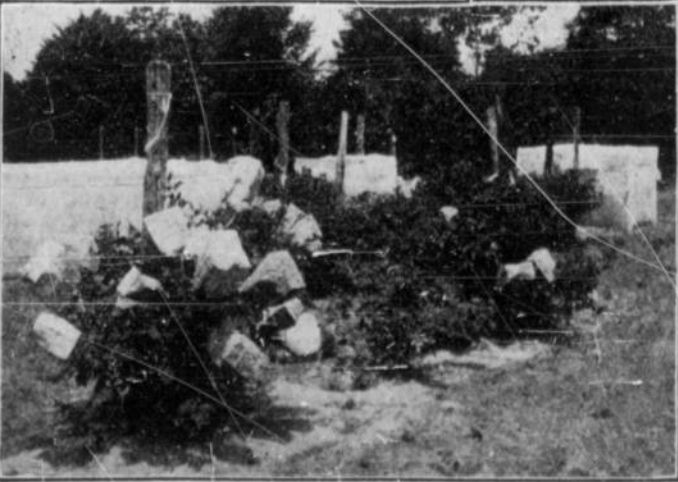
In the circle is a strawberry flower with the male organs marked B and the feathery female



pistils marked A. The male organs are removed from the flower selected as the female parent before they have commenced to discharge pollen. When the flower is ripe for fertilizing it is then dusted with pollen from a selected male.

Above: Dusting pollen from a selected male on an emasculated raspberry flower.

Left: The flowers on these raspberry bushes which have been crossed are covered with paper bags to prevent insects from mixing the breed with undesirable pollen.

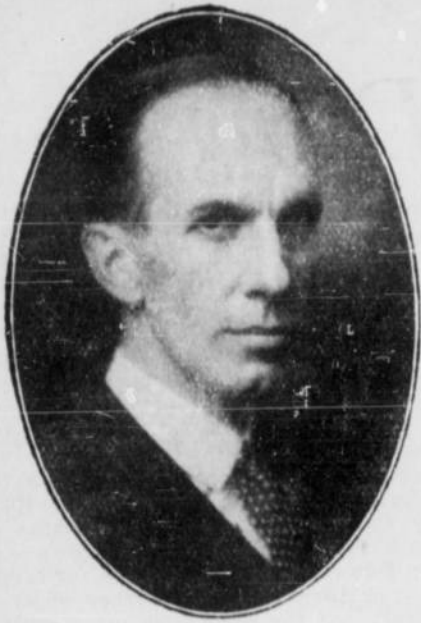


A hardy native of Manitoba which holds great promise as plant breeding material.

work of the United States Department of Agriculture has been given a canning test and many are being given further field tests.

Preservers desire strawberry varieties which have a light red color, a moderately firm but not a tough flesh, and a rich flavor after processing. The National Preservers' Association at Washington, D.C., has recently tested the varieties now widely grown as well as many selections which have been originated by the United States Department of Agriculture and has picked out sorts especially suitable for preserving. The candy and ice cream manufacturers are also picking out varieties especially suitable for their uses.

A large part of the commercial strawberry crop of the United States is hauled long distances by the railroads. For this purpose varieties adapted to the soils and the climatic conditions of each region must be selected which are also firm enough to withstand shipment.



Hon. Vincent Massey

HERE is no more imposing thoroughfare in Washington than Massachusetts Avenue, between Scott and DuPont Circles — a boulevard with spreading trees on either side, flanked by stately homes of historic interest. It is a worthy setting for the Canadian Legation, a five-story stone mansion of impressive size and simple dignity. There are embassies in Washington more costly and ornate, but none which would so well express the sturdy vigor and substantial worth of Canada.

Here the Canadian visitor feels himself once more at home. He is literally on Canadian soil. Above him waves the Union Jack, before him stands an officer in the familiar uniform of the North-West Mounted Police. Within its confines he is no more subject to the laws and courts of the United States than he would be in his own town.

Though the minister and his family reside in the Legation it is primarily a Canadian public building, used for the transaction of public business. On the first floor are the offices of the minister and his private secretary. Another floor is given over to the secretaries of the Legation, the commercial attache and the clerical staff. Still another floor is largely reserved for the library, files and records of the Legation.

A Downtown Location

Every nation on this continent and nearly every nation on the globe is represented in the diplomatic corps at Washington. Many of them own their embassies. The Mother Country is building a new home for her ambassador which will cost at least a million dollars. France, Spain, Holland, Mexico, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Argentina, Chile, Hungary, Poland and even little Siam have purchased or erected their own embassies in Washington. The majority of these embassies and legations are located a long way from the downtown business districts. This causes no inconvenience in the case of countries far distant from the United States. Their legations have few visitors from the homeland. It is very different in the case of Canada. There is a ceaseless interplay of commercial transportation and maritime interest between Canada and the United States—vast movements of passengers and freight along international railways and boundary waters. Canadian subjects are constantly appealing to the Canadian Legation for information as to their legal rights within the United States, and for redress of grievances they have or claim to have against the United States government. They desire, whenever possible, to present their case to the minister in person.

It was evident from the start that the Canadian Legation at Washington must either have a downtown office, with the minister's home in some residential district, or, that premises must be found which would include both offices for the Legation, and a home for the minister and his family, in some location easily accessible to visitors from Canada. This has been secured in the present establishment, which is within walking-distance of all the leading hotels. However, the Legation,



The Canadian Embassy on Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Canada at Washington

By TOM KING

though far removed from "Embassy Hill," is not without neighbors in the diplomatic world. The Belgian embassy is only a few doors away. Within a stone's throw are the premises at present occupied by the British ambassador, and within two squares on Scott Circle, is the strikingly attractive embassy recently acquired by Japan.

The Canadian Legation fits so well into the diplomatic landscape at Washington, is of such service to Canadian citizens, is so necessary to the Canadian government that one can scarcely realize it has been in existence for less than a year. No one, of course, would dream of reverting to colonial days when Ottawa could communicate with Washington only by way of London. As a matter of fact we have but lately completed a long period of transition between the colonial status and our present assertion of national sovereignty and equality within the British commonwealth of nations. More and more did it happen as years went by that our Governor-General communicated with the government of the United States, not through the colonial office in London, but through His Majesty's ambassador at Washington. The various departments of the two governments, handling kindred subject matters, came to deal directly with each other and to work in harmonious co-operation. This was especially true of the Canadian and American departments of customs, postal affairs, immigration, marine and fisheries. Reciprocal working arrangements without any formal conventions were established between these departments, and also between the U. S. Veterans' Bureau and the Canadian Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

In 1911 the reciprocity pact was negotiated between Canada and the United States without the intervention of the Imperial Government. Formal treaties were negotiated between the two countries, and in 1923 one of these—the halibut treaty—was signed on behalf of Canada by the Hon. E. L.

Lapointe, acting under plenipotentiary powers conferred by the King, solely upon the advice of his Canadian ministers. So far had direct communication between Ottawa and Washington progressed long before 1927, or even before 1926, that one is almost unable to understand why the appointment of a Canadian minister and the establishment of a Canadian Legation at Washington were so long delayed.

Canada's Minister

The appointment of Hon. Vincent Massey as the first Canadian minister gave general satisfaction to the people of Canada and was cordially welcomed by the government and people of the United States. He came to his high office conscious of its great responsibilities, and anxious to promote the good relations subsisting between the two nations. Within a few months he has organized his staff, met the heavy demands upon him by the official and social duties of his position, and has kept pace with the ever-increasing volume of business that comes daily to the Legation. Cordial but wary, patient but resolute, Mr. Massey has many qualifications for the delicate task of diplomacy. He is greatly assisted by Mrs. Massey, (daughter of the late Sir George Parkin), who brings to his aid her personal charm and tactful discretion. The social side of diplomacy is one easily underestimated. A tactless or unsympathetic hostess might undo in an evening all that had been accomplished by a skilful diplomat after months of effort. A minister's usefulness to his government in no small measure depends upon the personal touch which he acquires by residence at a foreign capital. It gives him a facility in delicate negotiations which can never be achieved in formal correspondence. One need but recall the spectacular success of Lord Elgin in securing the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States in 1854. He accomplished, during a few months in Washington, a task that had been unavailingly attempted through



Mrs. Massey

years of diplomatic correspondence.

But that is not all. The Canadian minister is in a unique position to bring Canada to the attention of many foreign nations. No less than fifty-two countries have permanent diplomatic representation at this capital. The diplomats entertain and are entertained and often have as house-guests prominent officials and citizens from the homeland. The advantage that may come to Canada through the social contacts of her minister at Washington with the representatives of so many other nations can scarcely be overestimated.

The minister must also make the Legation, as far as possible, headquarters for Canadian officials visiting Washington. And Canadian delegates attending international conferences such as the World Radiotelegraph Congress which began its session in this city on October 3. Indeed, during the congress, not only the delegates from Canada, but all the delegates from the various nations of the British Empire were entertained at the Canadian Legation.

Routine Business

Among the many problems coming before the Canadian Legation and which might be called the routine of everyday business are those growing out of immigration, extradition, illicit importation, international waterways, aviation, fisheries and claims of Canadian citizens against the government of the United States. The U. S. government, in announcing the appointment of Hon. William Phillips as minister to Ottawa, enumerated other sources of possible misunderstanding between the two governments that might at any time tax the resources of diplomacy. And among the pending questions specifically referred to were "the diversion of water for the Chicago drainage canal, development of the St. Lawrence waterway and the hydro-electric development of boundary waters," and the statement went on to say:

There are questions concerning fisheries, such as the protection by joint action of fisheries in the Great Lakes, protection and conservation of salmon in the Pacific coast boundary waters, various minor questions connected with Atlantic coast fisheries and the carrying out of the conservation of halibut under the halibut treaty. Various questions arise daily in connection with the prevention of smuggling from Canada to the United States and vice versa, difficult of solution often because of the long boundary line. There must eventually be taken up the negotiation of a new treaty to take the place of the Great Lakes naval agreement of 1817. There are constantly occurring incidents of alleged boundary infringement by fishing vessels and individuals. There are questions arising frequently as to the carrying out of the provisions of the various treaties, such as the fur seal treaty, the boundary treaty, the extradition treaty, etc.

But apart from these, although related to them, is the great task of securing

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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Unfair Discrimination

Millions of American magazines and farm journals, literally train loads of them, come into Canada every year. They are printed in the United States where machinery and plant equipment is cheaper than in Canada. They are printed often on paper manufactured from Canadian pulp wood which is also cheaper in price than in Canada. Furthermore these American magazines enter Canada duty free and pay no sales tax. They are the surplus production of a large circulation and consequently their cost of production is the lowest. Even then some of them are sold on Canadian newsstands at less than half what it actually costs to print them. They carry an enormous volume of advertising which is a powerful agency in the sale of American made goods. Many of these magazines are among the finest in the world and they provide the Canadian people with a wide range of reading matter to suit every taste. But these magazines are published mainly for the benefit of American readers and they naturally give most attention to American institutions, American problems and uphold American ideals. We have no objection to all this if it were the whole story, but it is not.

Let us look at the other side of the picture. In Canada there are published a considerable number of magazines and farm journals. They deal particularly with Canadian problems, Canadian institutions, Canadian agriculture. They employ Canadian workmen, they uphold Canadian ideals and are devoted earnestly to the work of building up a Canadian nation. They constitute one of the most important factors in the development of Canada.

How are these Canadian periodicals treated? The machinery and plant equipment used in printing Canadian magazines and farm journals is manufactured in the United States. On all this machinery (except newspaper presses and typesetting machines which are duty free) the government levies a revenue tax of from 10 to 35 per cent. On the paper on which these Canadian journals are printed there is a protective duty of from 25 to 35 per cent. for the benefit of the Canadian paper manufacturers. The paper manufacturing industry in Canada is one of the largest and wealthiest in the Dominion. Some of the smaller individual paper companies alone are earning profits greater than the profits of all the magazines and farm journals in Canada put together, yet because of this protective duty on paper these Canadian publishers are actually forced to pay extra toll to this huge industry. And still further on top of all these protective duties there is levied a further sales tax of from 2 to 4 per cent.

Thus the Canadian publishers of these periodicals are handicapped by heavy taxes at every turn, while the American publishers are given every possible consideration and freedom from all taxes. While it is no doubt unintentional the Canadian magazine industry is treated as though it were an undesirable industry and a menace to the country. There is no other important

industry in Canada that is so burdened and shackled by revenue and protective taxes and at the same time forced to meet open competition from the greatest industry of its kind in the world. It is undoubtedly the outstanding example of injustice in the industrial development of Canada.

Despite all this we do not believe that the periodical literature from the United States coming into Canada should be taxed. This wide range of reading matter, much of it of the highest quality, is a great privilege which the Canadian people enjoy. But there is no good reason why Canadian magazines and farm journal publishers should be discriminated against. Why should Canada not have its own magazines and farm journals equal to those published anywhere? We could have them if the burden of taxation were lifted from the periodical publishing industry. All that the Canadian publishers ask is that they be given a square deal and no favors. Let them buy their machinery and their paper and raw material at the same prices which American publishers pay and they can meet all competition.

The editor of The Guide has an application before the Tariff Board asking for the removal of duties on printing paper and raw materials used in the publication of magazines and farm journals. If this application is accepted by the government it will result in a rapid improvement in these periodicals in Canada until they will equal the best imported periodicals whether from The United States or Great Britain.

The St. Lawrence Waterways

It is doubtful if history, outside the world war, presents a finer example of international co-operation than the manner in which Canada and the United States have settled all questions arising out of their joint use of waters of the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes system. For some 1,400 miles the system forms the international boundary between the two countries. As far back as 1794 a treaty dealing with the joint use of its navigable waters was consummated. Since 1815, by treaty agreement, not a warship or a fortification has been maintained on them. A long series of treaties, covering over 100 years, has clarified the rights of either country to the free use of these waters by the commerce of both countries. The Boundary Waters treaty of 1909 declared that:

The navigation of all navigable boundary waters shall forever continue free and open for the purposes of commerce to the inhabitants and to the ships, vessels and boats of both countries equally, subject, however, to any laws and regulations of either country, within its own territory, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation and applying equally and without discrimination to the inhabitants, ships, vessels and boats of both countries.

The treaty further stated that this same right of navigation

shall extend to the waters of Lake Michigan and to all canals connecting boundary waters now existing, or which may hereafter be constructed on either side of the line.

The St. Lawrence system, from the Straits of Belle Isle westward, provides a waterway nearly half way across the continent. On this waterway there are two stretches which require expensive canalization for the admission of large vessels. One is on the St. Lawrence river which has a fall of 200 feet between Lake Ontario and Montreal. The other is between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario where the fall is 300 feet. The new Welland Canal, connecting the latter two bodies, and accommodating ships up to 27 feet in draught, is now nearing completion by Canada at a cost of \$115,000,000. The only obstruction of importance to 88 per cent. of ocean ships is on the St. Lawrence river.

The completion of this great system of navigation is an international matter. In

1919 an international commission was appointed to investigate river improvement in this section of the system and its report, dated January 6, 1922, endorsed the project, but recommended that an exhaustive study of its engineering features be conducted before an undertaking of such magnitude and importance be proceeded with. In consequence a joint board of six engineers of outstanding ability was appointed and its report was submitted about a year ago. Further studies, however, were carried out and the results are contained in certain appendices to the report which are now in the hands of the Dominion government. The report favors the completion of the waterways as an international undertaking and presents alternative plans for its construction. The plans include the development of the water powers of the St. Lawrence. The cost for the initial development is estimated at \$423,600,000, to be shared jointly by the two countries; Canada to receive credit for her expenditure on the Welland Canal.

On April 15, 1927 the United States government notified Canada that it accepted the recommendations of the international commission. On July 12, Premier King replied that the Canadian government reserved decision on the case until the appendices to the report were received. These are now under consideration by the government, and a statement of Canada's policy is expected at the next session of parliament. On March 12, 1927, Hon. Herbert Hoover stated in a public address, that the needs of the people of the United States would sooner or later compel the freeing of lake shipping to the sea, and he intimated that if negotiations for the completion of the St. Lawrence waterways fell through the United States would be compelled to build an American route connecting the lakes with the Albany river.

As an object lesson of sane progress in the solution of a great international problem, the manner in which the use of these international waterways has been settled stands as an example to the world. To have the negotiations fall down at this stage and the all-American channel built, which would work against Canadian interests, would be calamitous. This country has already spent \$234,855,609 on canals between the Soo and Montreal. It has been estimated that \$151,815,176 of this investment would still be used under the proposed deep waterways. There are still many difficulties in the way of the completion of the system, the chief one being Canada's financial position. It is to be hoped, however, that when the policy of the government is made known some solution will have been found that is in accord with the historic policies of the two countries which for a century and a quarter have so amicably solved every problem arising out of the joint use of this, their common heritage.

Farmers' Efficiency Increasing

The recent report of U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Jardine contains some information regarding the farmers' increasing efficiency that merits attention. He states that since the close of the war the farm population of the United States has decreased from 31,000,000 to 28,000,000, yet farm production has more than kept pace with the growing population of the country. According to The Statesman's Year Book, an authoritative source, the population of the United States on July 1, 1918, was estimated at 105,253,300. It is now around 119,000,000, or at least 13,000,000 more than at the close of the war. The increase has been about 12 per cent. yet the farmers, reduced in number by 10 per cent. are still keeping pace with the demands of the country for food and other agricultural products. To do this they must have in-

creased their efficiency considerably over 20 per cent. in the last nine years.

In Western Canada, since the outbreak of the war, the farmers have at least doubled their production with an increase in the number of farms of only 15 per cent. The percentage increase in efficiency has been even greater than in the United States, due to the emergence of many of our farmers from the pioneering stage. The use of improved machinery and more farm power, together with improved farm management, largely accounts, however, for the amazing increase in efficiency in both countries.

A hundred years ago only five per cent. of the people of these two countries lived in cities of 8,000 or over. The other 95 per cent. lived on farms and in villages and small country towns. With the rise of industrialism population became more and more concentrated in large centres. The farmers, relieved from making many of the things which they now buy, restricted their operations to the production of food and other agricultural commodities. The improvements in farm machinery greatly enlarged their output per farm family. We have now reached a stage where only 30 per cent. of the population of the two countries actually live on farms yet they produce enormous surpluses for export to foreign markets. The change is still in progress. The efficiency of the farmer is increasing more rapidly than at any time in history. The widespread notion that agriculture is lagging behind industry in adopting improved methods of production will not bear examination in the light of what has happened within the last ten years.

Retraction and Apology

We are informed by Mr. J. J. Harpell, president of the Garden City Press, Garden-ville, Quebec, and publisher of The Farmers' Guide, that the advertisement signed by The

Farmers' Guide appearing in our pages on November 1 was not paid for by the paper manufacturers as we stated, but was paid for by his own institution. He says they have suffered injury because of our mis-statement and he demands a retraction and apology. We are very pleased indeed to publish this correction and to place the credit for this advertisement where it really belongs and we are also glad to apologize to Mr. Harpell and The Farmers' Guide for not having realized that they were capable of putting out such an advertisement all by themselves.

As to the advertisement itself. It was a misrepresentation of the application placed before the Tariff Board by the editor of The Guide. It was untruthful in several respects and altogether we consider a peculiarly stupid announcement. We feel that any one with due regard for truth and fairness would have been ashamed of it. For this reason we are particularly glad to have full credit go to the right party and we apologize to the paper manufacturers for having suggested that they were responsible for it. Our respect for the paper manufacturers has increased considerably by the knowledge that they had nothing to do with it.

We fear that the fact that Mr. Harpell is also publisher of the Pulp and Paper Magazine, a highly profitable journal published in the interests of the pulp and paper industry, may lead some people to misconstrue his patriotic motives in opposing the reduction of the duty on printing paper. We know how sad he would feel if his campaign against the editor of The Guide should bring him additional profits. It is rare to find such a case of disinterested patriotism.

Our Mineral Resources

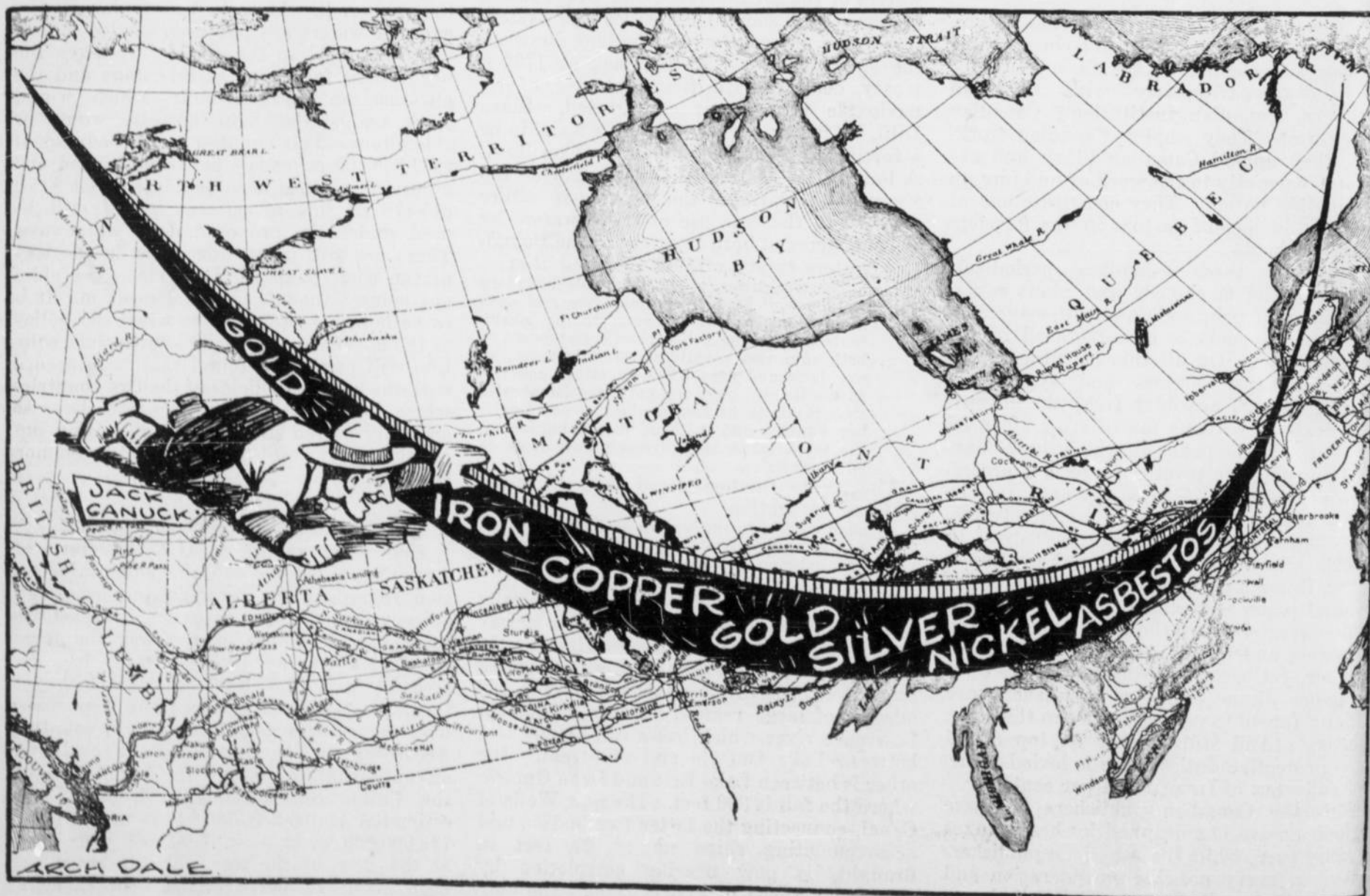
The pre-Cambrian shield is that outcropping of what is commonly known as granite rock which extends across the northern part of Canada. It sweeps from Labrador on the

The Grain Growers' Guide

East to the Mackenzie River on the West, forming a great U-shaped mass covering about 2,000,000 square miles, with the Hudson Bay in the centre. For centuries it was looked on as a barren, useless waste.

With the development of industry and the extension of exploration, however, a new conception of this vast area has been forced upon us. The pulp and paper industry has given a new value to its tree growth. It is one of the greatest storehouses of the precious metals known to mankind. The falls and rapids of its streams are potential sources of millions of horse-power of electrical energy which will forever remain unexhausted by use. With the improvements in long distance transmission this energy is made available to the rapidly expanding pulp and mining industries, to the towns which are dependent on them and even to cities hundreds of miles away.

Important as have been the developments in the pre-Cambrian area they are only in their infancy. Western Canada is just beginning to realize the value of its share of this great mineralized region. Its interest has been stimulated by the recent negotiations regarding the Flin Flon properties, located some distance north-west of The Pas. A capital investment of \$30,000,000 will, it is said, be required to finance these developments. They will doubtlessly be followed by similar enterprises. An enlarged view of the future of the West is opened up in the light of what is happening. New sources of wealth will be tapped, business will be stimulated, new towns will spring up and steady employment will be provided for a large number of people. Agriculture on the prairies will also benefit as new markets will be provided for many agricultural products. In the next twenty years the development of these great natural resources may mean as much to the West as they have in the last twenty years to Ontario and Quebec.



Taking a peek into his treasure chest

The great mass of igneous rock that extends from Labrador to the Mackenzie river is probably one of the greatest storehouses of the precious metals in the world. The mining developments in Ontario and Quebec in the last 20 years are in this area. Equally important may be the developments during the next 20 years in the western part of this great mineralized formation.

Those St. Lawrence Canals

The stage is being set for the discussion of a great political and international issue

AS the ice closed the River St. Lawrence, the St. Lawrence Waterways question shows signs of warming up.

The appendices to the report of the International Commission have been received by the government and are in process of digestion. The session of 1927 draws near when a statement of policy on the question will be submitted and a full-dress debate may be expected. A few journalistic salvos have been fired preparatory to the main action. Ramblings of disension have been heard from within Ontario conservatism. Some of the stalwarts feel restrained by the Winnipeg resolution that these waterways be developed as an all-Canadian enterprise as and when conditions warrant. Others want to see ocean greyhounds steaming majestically into Toronto Harbor and are not averse to having the Yankees pay half of the cost.

The Montreal Gazette thunders against the alienation of Canada's sovereign rights to the St. Lawrence watercourse. Hydro interests in Ontario are solicitous about the development of the waterpowers as a public ownership enterprise. Quebec financial interests look longingly at the tumbling waters, whose power, harnessed, would dwarf Niagara and produce fat dividends.

What Does Jack Canuck Think?

Jack Canuck, weighing one consideration against another, would probably decide to develop the St. Lawrence himself as a people's project if it were not for a "but" in the shape of a mortgage on the farm of twenty-three hundred million dollars. This looks pretty big without adding another half billion to it. After all, he probably thinks, he has got along pretty well with his neighbor across the line fence for 115 years and if neighbor Sam wants to get in on this St. Lawrence business and develop it as a community enterprise, incidentally paying his share of the bill, he is willing to take a chance on being able to run it that way without getting into a neighborhood row. But he is counting his small change to see whether he can afford his share of the cost just yet or not.

As for the appendices to the Commission's report, they are the documents referred to by Premier King in his note to Washington last summer. The Canadian government, he said, was deferring its judgment on the waterways until it received them. They give additional engineering data. In the main report the American commissioners favored a single-stage development. That would mean that the water level of the canal, as it passed through some Canadian towns, would be level with the eaves of the two-story houses. The Canadian engineers favored a two-stage development which would keep the canals down out of the air. The appendices contain information concerning an alternative location for the dams and locks and deal with a two-stage proposition.

In the meantime opinions are undergoing a clarification as to how the waterways would effect shipping. The lake port cities, like Toronto, Chicago, Duluth and our own twin cities, have had their imagination fired at the thought of seeing ships from the seven seas tied up at their docks. But will they come? The Toronto Star some time ago sent a man down to find out what Montrealers think about it. He found that some of them are not at all concerned about their city losing its position as the greatest seaport of Canada which, during some months, outdoes New York in tonnage entered and cleared.

Lake Traffic and Ocean Vessels

They figure it this way. In a bad storm the ocean waves are 500 feet from crest to crest and 50 feet high. Picture a ship 400 feet long sailing across these waves. At a certain moment there would be a wave crest buoying it up at the bow while another would be buoying it up at the stern. The middle of the ship would be practically unsupported and it must have great depth to withstand such a terrific strain. The general rule seems to be that an ocean going vessel must be one foot in depth for every ten feet in length.

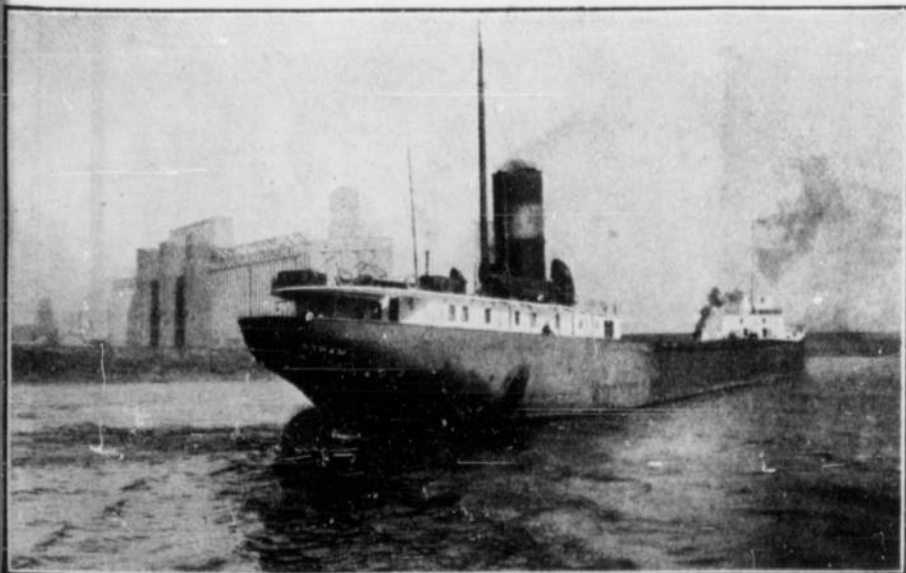
On the lakes it is different. There the wave crests in a bad storm are 25 feet high and 250 feet from crest to crest. Picture a vessel steaming against them. At a certain moment it would be buoyed up at either end but there would also be a wave buoying it up in the middle and helping it to resist the strain. For that reason a lake steamer may be built only one foot in depth for every 20 feet in length. It is cheaper to build.

And there is another matter of great significance. An ocean vessel has longer voyages to make between coaling stations than a lake vessel. A larger proportion of its space is therefore required for fuel.

With these considerations in mind some are of the opinion that ocean vessels cannot compete successfully with vessels built specially for lake traffic and that it will pay, after the St. Lawrence canals are built, to ship grain, for instance, from the head of the lakes to Montreal, or even Quebec, in lake vessels, and there transfer the cargo to ocean vessels rather than send the ocean vessels through the canals and up the lakes.

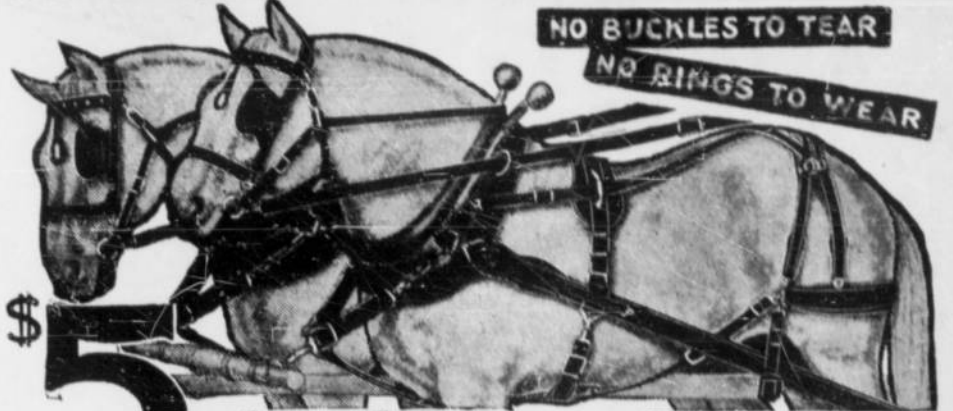
Great Developments Possible

It does not seem reasonable, however, that ocean coats would not enter the great lakes in considerable numbers if the St. Lawrence were canalized on the scale proposed so as to admit them. Lines of steamships, sailing regularly between New England cities and the great lake ports of the United States would probably be established. The tremendous change that has been wrought in the distribution field in Canada and the United States by the opening of the Panama canal has far exceeded expectations. The same might be true of the St. Lawrence waterways.



A loaded grain vessel leaving the head of the Lakes
Lake vessels are much shallower compared with their length than ocean-going craft.

Walsh No-Buckle Harness



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SEND NO MONEY. Before you buy harness, let me send you a set of Walsh No-Buckle Harness on 30 days' Free Trial, to show you why this harness is three times stronger without buckles, better looking and handier in every way. If not convinced that it is the best harness you ever laid eyes on, send it back at my expense. The Walsh is a proven success on thousands of farms for over ten years.

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Buckles weaken and tear straps. Walsh 1 1/8-inch breeching strap, tested in a steel testing machine, holds over 1100 lbs. The same strap with buckle breaks at the buckle at about 360 lbs. pull. Ordinary harness has 68 buckles. Walsh Harness has no-buckles. Easy to see why Walsh is three times stronger than ordinary harness. Packer's Northern Steer Hide Leather—best that can be tanned. All Walsh leather given the most rigid inspection test known in the harness industry—my free book tells all about it.

COSTS LESS—LASTS LONGER

The Walsh Harness costs less because it saves many a dollar in repairs. No patching, no mending, because no rings to wear straps in two, no buckles to weaken and tear straps. Greatest advance in harness making. Easily adjustable to fit any horse. Write today.

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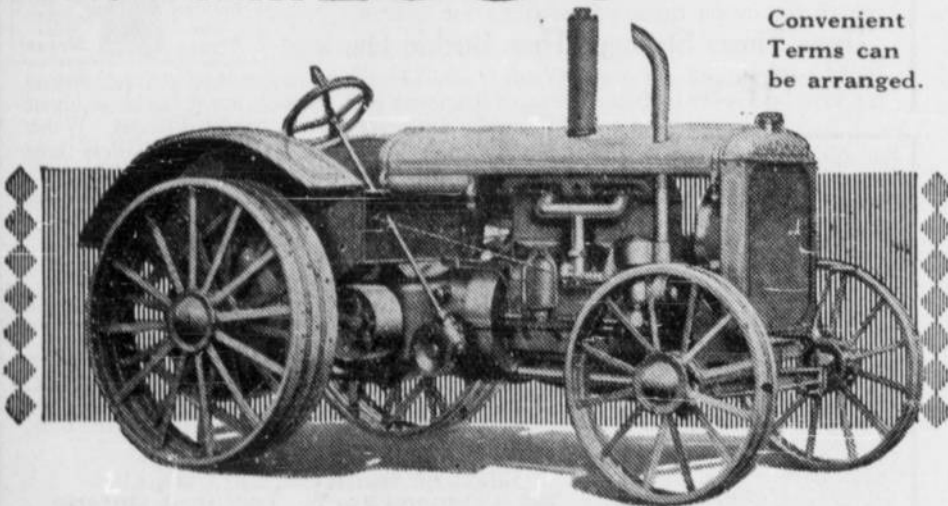
Read the Classified Columns for Bargains.

The 1928 Allis-Chalmers Smashes Tractor Tradition

REGINA... **\$1595 CASH**

CALGARY & EDMONTON... **\$1630 CASH**

Convenient
Terms can
be arranged.



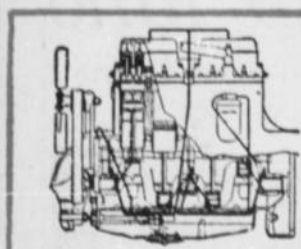
POWER to handle a four-bottom moldboard plow—to pull a 30-in. separator with all attachments—to pull a 16-ft. combine—such power now is yours at these record-breaking low prices.

The ALLIS-CHALMERS has smashed tractor tradition by giving you, at these prices, a 20-35 H.P. tractor designed and built from wheel to pulley to develop and use this power. Note carefully the important A-C features here shown. Such sturdy construction means long life without over-loading and over-straining the crankshaft, the transmission gears, the driving gears and other parts of the A-C.

Remember, too, that the A-C 20-35 is delivered complete with nothing extra to buy. The gas strainer, oil filter, air cleaner and spark arrester muffler are standard equipment on the A-C at these low prices. For 100 hours the A-C 20-35 will run safely without oil change. This one feature alone saves a substantial sum during the year.

The extra power of the A-C 20-35 cuts production costs and speeds up your work. Why not have it, at these low prices?

Convenient terms, or cash, if you wish. Get the facts now. Use the coupon for convenience.



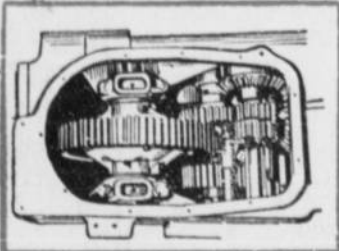
Sliding Gear Transmission

Two speeds forward and one reverse. Gears are forged steel with machine-cut teeth, heat treated and hardened. Roller bearings for main transmission. All gears run in oil.



Over-Size Main Bearings

The heavy chrome Vanadium steel crankshaft is carried by three main bearings having a total length of 12 3/4 inches—a bearing area of 96.16 square inches.



Pressure Lubrication

Oil is forced to main bearings, connecting rod bearings, timing gears, piston pins and rocker arms. Regardless of how the A-C is tipped, these parts are correctly lubricated.

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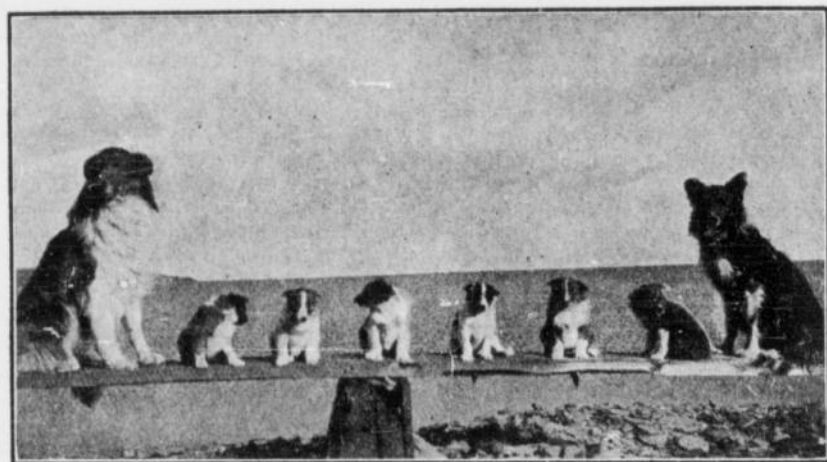
Human



*W. A. Rowe's
dogs show
more sense
than some
people you and
I could name*



MacKenzie Mac goes down the hill to fetch a pail of water. And he makes better job of it than the youngsters in the story. He dips the pail into the water with his paw; uses both paw and teeth to fish out the handle; and carries the pail triumphantly home.



Mary and MacKenzie Mac take their 20-day-old family for a ride on the teeter board.

A fair division of labor. "One of us gets the cow and the other one fetches the milk pail. If we had a pair of hands we'd complete the job with less fuss than most people make."



The photographer's assistants. This evil doer is a hard one to manage, but the collies will hold him just as securely as though he were handcuffed, till his picture is secured for the rogues' gallery.



Now all look pleasant, please! Will the small party on the end log keep his place just one moment? The three on the chairs at the right are Mary and two pups from the teeter board picture above, grown to the age of five months. The new family, twenty days old, have their father and mother, MacKenzie Mac (3260) and Holyrood Winkle (21991) on the left.

Armour's Rise and Fall

Romance and tragedy in the business world

IN American Civil War days, P. D. Armour was an obscure Milwaukee pork packer. By 1919 the business created by him and expanded by his son, J. Ogden Armour, had grown to the point where it had a turnover of a billion dollars a year. Then came the crash—not an overnight affair, because the Armour fortunes rested on a multitude of enterprises—but a long drawn-out collapse. When the end came to the head of the house, on August 16 last, he died an exile in a foreign land, shorn of his power, broke. The story of that rise and fall are entertainingly told by Edward Doherty in a recent issue of Liberty.

It was war-time speculation which provided the first great opportunity for the elder Armour. War-time speculation was what brought the son to grief. P. D. Armour guessed the end of hostilities shrewdly. He felt, contrary to opinion in business circles, that Richmond must fall shortly before the assaults of Grant. He hurried to New York and sold all the pork he could sell. He had no difficulty in getting \$40 and upwards a barrel—for everyone felt that pork would not stop till it got to \$60. Richmond fell a few days after Armour was through selling, and he bought back all the pork he wanted at \$18 and \$19 a barrel, to be resold at a higher price later.

J. Ogden Armour reversed the process. Surrounded by American opulence he did not read aright the course which European trade would follow after the armistice. In 1919 the sales of his company were \$900,000,000, out of which he made a profit of \$5,300,000. He reasoned that starving Europe would have to be fed and continued buying steers on the hoof around \$22.

The beef from those steers was finally peddled around at a figure representing \$15 on the hoof, for the war-drained treasuries of Europe chose cheap Argentine beef till the American price broke. Misfortunes piled up. Other American exporters were exchanging their wobbly marks and francs into dollars. Armour guessed that European currencies would be speedily returned to par. Guessed wrong, kept his European currency and watched his fortune rapidly melt.

A Financial Rout

If the whole financial power of the Armour's had been behind their packing business they might even have weathered the catastrophe. But their subsidiary enterprises became bills of expense just when the packing business was hardest hit. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, in which he was a large shareholder, went into the hands of the receiver, and Armours lost from \$10,000,000 to \$18,000,000 there. The Armour Leather Co. couldn't weather the storm, and sank with its original investment and \$5,000,000 more. Kansas City Traction went bankrupt and bang went another \$5,000,000. A princely domain in California which was to have been converted into farms landed him for \$65,000,000. Chicago and Kansas City real estate had some of its war-time inflation squeezed out of it—another heavy draught on the coffers.

Last of all came the demise of the grain business. Guide readers will remember the gigantic Grain Marketing Co. which was formed by the pooling of the interests of the Rosenbaums, Armours and others, and was to be taken over by the American wheat farmers to be operated as a quasi-co-operative concern. American farmers didn't exactly fall over each other to subscribe to the stock. The Grain Marketing Company fell flat.

When the wreckage was sorted out the Rosenbaums charged that Armour's contribution had been over-valued by the simple expedient of surreptitiously swapping samples of grain, and thereby falsely declaring grades held in the bins of the great terminal. A referee found the charges substantiated and Armour had to pay \$3,000,000 damages. It broke Armour's heart and he died shortly thereafter. No one had insinuated in all the controversy that J. O. had been a party to the falsification. Indeed, even at this time, he was largely a figure head in the business, control having been taken out of his hands.

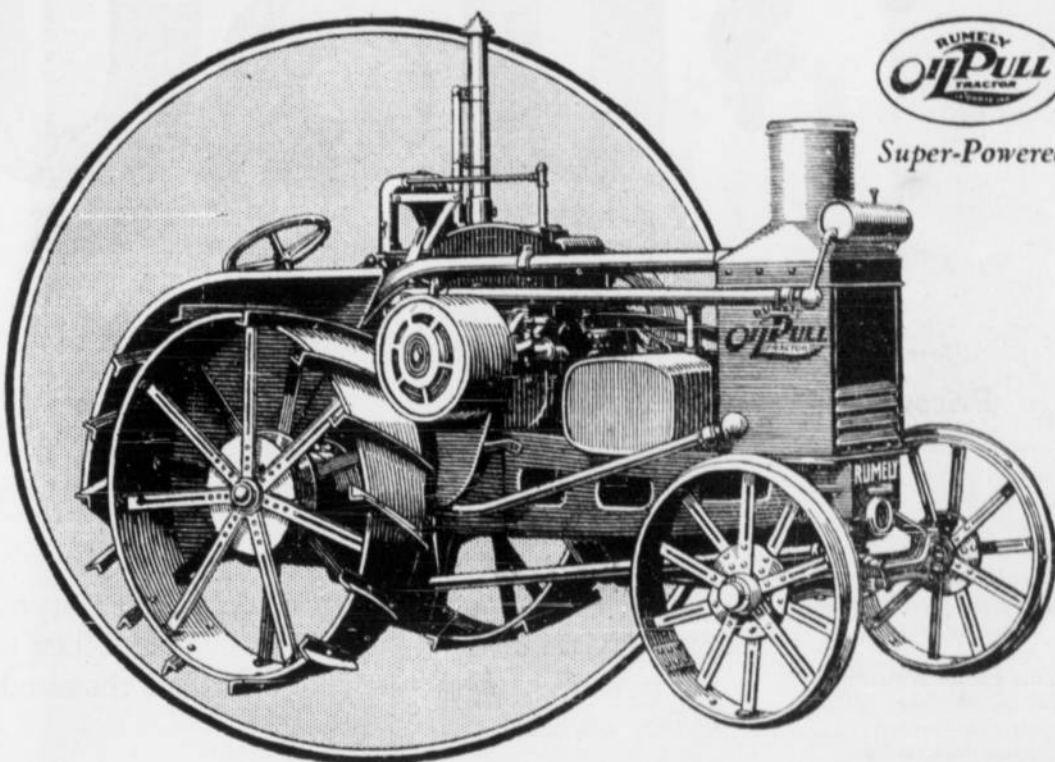
The Armours, both P. D. and J. O., belonged to a race of business men one meets oftener in fiction than in real life. They were slaves to their business, working harder themselves than any one of the

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nourishment is
needed in a hurry

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Sizes up to
60 belt hp.



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New and greater power. New and increased traction speeds. New ease of operation. New and perfected cooling. New vacuum ventilation of

crankcase. Increased accessibility to crankcase.

And many other remarkable improvements that place OilPull for 1928 still farther in the lead.

Here unmistakably is the utmost in tractor power—the utmost in tractor economy—and by all standards of comparison, the utmost in dollar-for-dollar value.

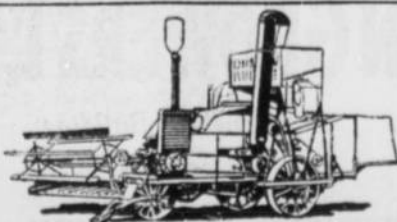
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Would you whip them—would you kick and beat them? Just what one thing would you do to make sure they'd never do it again?

At last there is an amazing new way to train horses which shows you exactly how to handle any horse, exactly how to break him of any fault—easily and quickly.

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And now this special Introductory Course in Practical Horse Training will be sent absolutely FREE to any farmer or breeder. Tells all about the wonderful new principles discovered by Jesse Beery, the famous horse trainer. Fully illustrated and brimful of interesting pointers. Many big money breaking colts for friends. Remember—this book is absolutely FREE. Mail post-card NOW! BEERY SCHOOL OF HORSEMANSHIP, Dept. 61; Pleasant Hill, O.

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the greatest value in the 1-ton field

GRAHAM BROTHERS

G-Boy Truck

at \$1180

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(SPARE TIRE INCLUDED - TAXES TO BE ADDED))

Prices

2-Ton (6-cylinder)	\$2080
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¾-Ton Commercial	880
(Chassis prices f. o. b. Toronto)	
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½-Ton Panel Delivery Car (Complete)	\$995
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Proof of the surpassing value of the G-Boy is not far to seek.

To judge of their speed, power, smoothness, pick-up and trim appearance—watch them right out there on the street.

To get the story of their dependability, their operating economy, their business building ability and their earning power—talk to the thousands and thousands of G-Boy owners.

See one Drive one Only great volume production makes possible such value at so low a price.

GRAHAM BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED
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Sold and Serviced by
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CATER'S Wood and Iron Pumps



Will stand more frost pump easier, last longer, costs less than any pump made. A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for catalogue G.

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GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

army of employees out of whom they got the last nickel in value for wages paid. Yet in their personal contacts with their workmen they showed a degree of consideration and open handedness that endeared every one of them from the newest office boy up. It was the elder Armour's practice to arrive at the stock yards punctually at seven o'clock every morning. His first act was to take 100 one dollar bills from the safe which would be dispensed during the course of the day to hoboos, idle workmen, friends in need, to any one in fact who could establish the remotest claim to his generosity. By night every dollar in the pile would be gone.

Frequently he would stop an employee and upbraid him about looking so shabby, concluding with orders to go and buy a suit of clothes at the expense of the firm. One employee, so befriended, bought a complete outfit from underclothes to hat and overcoat. P. D. paid all the bills without complaint, remarking that he had helped to kill many a hog, but that was the first time he had ever dressed one.

J. O. distributed benefices with an equally lavish hand. He spent \$3,500,000 on the Armour Institute for educating poor boys. His only daughter, Lolita, was born lame. Armour paid \$150,000 to Dr. Lorenz, the famous Austrian surgeon, who mended her limbs. The old man was so overcome with the munificence of his fee that he gave the rest of his life to the free treatment of the poor. To him \$150,000 was a fortune. To Armour it was just chicken feed.

A Bitter Fighter

This sort of ostentation usually has its reverse side. It had in J. Ogden Armour. And that reverse side is best seen in the relentless fight he waged against Roosevelt, and in his business dealings. Though he once made the boast to a banker that he would give \$500 to anyone or to anything, he refused his employees a request for a raise in wages of a cent an hour, and went through an expensive strike to gain his point. At that time they were earning 17½ cents an hour, and averaged from three to six dollars a week.

Upton Sinclair attacked him, and other packers, in *The Jungle*. Sinclair painted them as cuffing and kicking their employees and starving them into submission. He declared the workers were constantly being mangled and killed in accidents directly attributable to carelessness on the part of the employers; that men were encouraged to become drunkards and women harlots; accused them of using diseased meat, doctoring it with chemicals to make it look and smell like fresh meat; claimed that more American soldiers were killed during the Spanish war by diseased meat than by Spanish bullets.

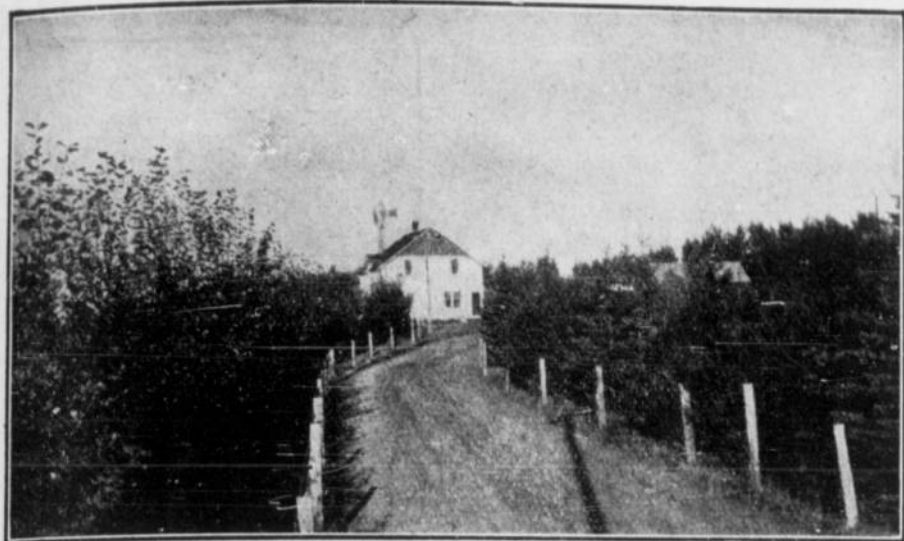
Roosevelt appointed a court of enquiry, with Gen. Miles at its head. The court sustained the charges made by the novelist, and Roosevelt immediately took steps to bring the packers under federal control. Such a great stench went up from the mass of corruption uncovered by the court that for a while it was almost impossible to sell American meat abroad. But to get the packers convicted was another thing. When they finally appeared in court they put in no defence whatever, but the jury acquitted them.

J. Ogden Armour purchased a farm near Chicago from Patrick Melody which he transformed into a fairy land. Its 1,800 acres became a park with lily ponds, summer and winter gardens, deer range, and floral landscapes of surpassing beauty.

Melody Farm was built for his daughter Lolita. Here Armour found sanctuary in the few quiet moments of his life. For he never would consent to take a holiday. When doctors insisted on a rest far from the distractions of Chicago, he spent five days away—just about the length of time it took to get out to his California destination and return—and most of his time on the train was spent in writing long business telegrams.

J. Ogden Armour had one passionate desire—good music. Much of the success of Mary Garden and Chicago grand opera was due to him. Few people understood why Massenet's *Elegy* held such a place in Armour's funeral. The heart of the man was torn by failure and he sought solace in the spirituality of the piece. Armour belonged to that race of men to whom Ruskin appealed "give us not charity but economic justice." Yet so great was the power of his personality that all was forgotten when high and low crowded the big Chicago church to do his remains reverence.

More Like Home



The driveway leading to Shamrock farm.

J. C. Buckley knew he wouldn't be happy without a green background

By DUNCAN BROWN

ON a recent trip to the West I had the pleasure of visiting Shamrock Farm, which is situated in the Province of Alberta close to the town of Gleichen, and there found one of the most modern and comfortable homes one could desire. The proud owner of this delightful home is J. C. Buckley, M.P.P. for the constituency of Gleichen.

Mr. Buckley is a native of Erin's Isle, having left his birthplace about twenty years ago, and after examining the Eastern part of Canada drifted westward, finally locating on his present holding. This worthy pioneer, contrary to the customs at that time, did not homestead but purchased railway land, thereby enabling him to choose the location that most appealed to him and at once turned his attention and energies to not only making a farm but transforming that portion of the bald prairie into what is now a beautiful country seat.

In the process of home-making, Mr. Buckley, while appreciating his neighbors to the fullest, felt that even they were unable to furnish all the association required on a prairie farm and set himself the task of tree and shrub planting, with the result that now his dwelling and outbuildings stand in the midst of an ideal shelterbelt. These shrubs not only serve as company for him and his family but protection from the cold blasts of winter and the scorching rays of the summer sun. This, together with being relieved from the nakedness of the vast expanse of open prairie, has almost made the site of Shamrock Farm unique in its transformation. It may be further stated that an added

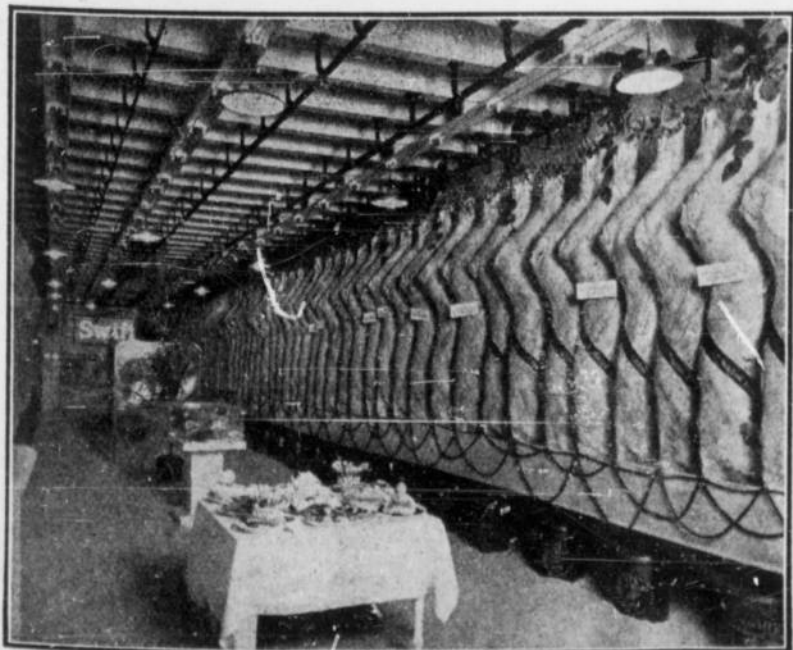
feature in the outline is the winding driveway that leads from the highway to the farmyard, which is also wooded on both sides by spruce, poplar and willow. As an evidence of the success which has attended Mr. Buckley's efforts as a western farmer it may be said that he began operations with one half-section of land and has since added to his holding five additional quarters.

As a stockman he has also attained some distinction, his specialties being Jersey cattle, Yorkshire hogs and Suffolk sheep. Of the latter species I saw when there some exceptionally good specimens of the breed which were then being fitted for the Calgary Fat Stock Show.

Another species of livestock which takes a prominent place on this farm is the feathery tribe, the cultivation of which is under the supervision of the lady of the manor and much to her credit. Mrs. Buckley has a flock of high-class White Leghorn hens.

In the mention of this farm it is merely to show what can be accomplished in home-making on the prairies. The cultivation of trees and shrubs of various kinds is not only an added beauty but from the view-point of comfort they would appear indispensable. So many prairie farmers apparently fail to appreciate the value of forestry and all that it means. It is true the farmer has a busy life but notwithstanding this it cannot be denied that the small amount of time required for the setting out and cultivation of a few trees would be time well spent.

Write now to the Dominion Forestry Farm, Indian Head or Saskatoon, regarding their free distribution of trees.



A corner in the display of Christmas meats in the Swift Canadian plant at Winnipeg

Winnipeg was treated to two splendid displays of choice animal products during mid-December at the local killing plants of the Swift Canadian Co., and the Harris Abattoir Co. The above illustration shows one of the corridors at the Swift plant in which the beef was hung. Flanked by spruce boughs, bright sprigs of holly, and other Christmas reminders, the best which Western Canada's farms can produce was up for inspection in this plant. R. B. Hunter, Swift's Winnipeg manager, has a high appreciation of the quality of meat which Manitoba can produce, and what's more important for the meat industry, by displays such as the above, he knows how to make city palates yearn for juicy roasts during the holiday season.



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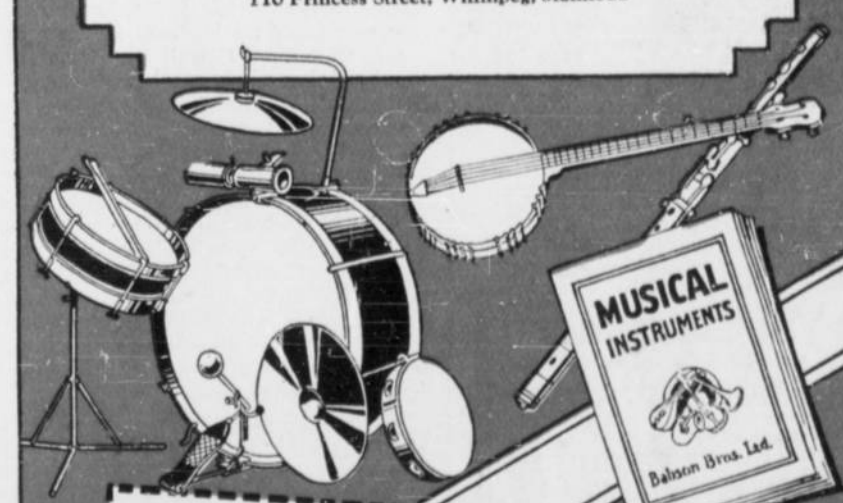
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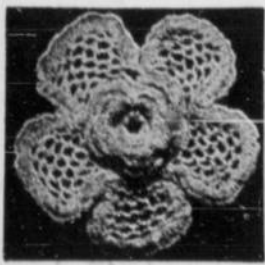
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The Countrywoman

Some New Year Messages

WE are fortunate this week in having messages from rural women in four of the provinces of Canada. It is fitting that they should come just at this time when 1928 is being ushered in, when we naturally pause to ask ourselves how far along the road we have travelled and what we can gather from the Old year to help us with the New. Added value is given to the thoughts contained in the written words, when we remember that they come from women who have been elected to places of responsibility by other farm women and men. In that sense we may say that their words represent the thinking of the rural people of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Of Concern to Farm Women

David Grayson whom we all know as one of the most understanding writers of country life, says: "The greatest tragedy in life I see is the thousands of men and women who never have the opportunity to really live but exist in weariness, poverty and labor, drawn upon like inanimate objects by those who live in unhappy idleness. They do not farm, they are farmed."

Farm women are most concerned with remedying the conditions stated. They want beauty, comfort and happiness in their home. They are ambitious for all members of the family group desiring that they may develop their mental, physical and spiritual powers and use them for the good of the social whole. In common with all women those who live on farms desire the leisure for occasional good times that by recreation they may find zest and energy to lighten the daily tasks.

Farm women are for the most part wholesome friendly folk, who enjoy meeting with their neighbors to work out their common problems. The task at hand may be the pooling of eggs, the improving of the school, the preservation of the health of the community or the development of the young, but whatever it is the women are benefited and the task accomplished more rapidly by united action.

Intelligent women today know that no matter how tenderly and carefully a woman rears her young they will shortly have to go into the outer world, and unless she has worked with other women and men to prepare for their coming, the young will have to meet great difficulties.

No occupation is so continuously constructive as agriculture. Working with nature, watching growing things makes farm people naturally constructive and sane. Always at close grips with nature they are free from the false values resulting from the artificial life of cities. Because of this as well as the importance of agriculture to the whole, farm women, as well as farm men, should take their full share of the responsibility in moulding and administering national and provincial policies.

Women are more concerned with living life than making a living, but since one is dependent upon the other, farm women are necessarily interested in the business of farming. Production and marketing are to them live issues. Their increasing knowledge of economics leads them to co-operate with their fellow farmers, that agriculture may be justly rewarded.

Women wish to relieve their sex of those legislative and custom handicaps which have been imposed on them by less clear thinking in the past. Everywhere I find farm women eager to promote that higher patriotism, which, while valuing love of one's own country, realizes that the well-being of humanity is involved in each nation working for the good of all. — Agnes Macphail M.P., Ontario.

Some Fruits of the Past

Stock-taking from the standpoint of the U.F.W.A.! Surely the countrywoman could have chosen no more interesting subject for the president, nor one more appropriate for this particular time of year. Father Time has

gathered in 1927, and with perennial interest and forward looking thoughts organizations, like individuals, turn to the challenge of the New Year.

From the years that have passed in organized work our women have learned the physical routine of public meetings, and make their contributions with poise and dignity. They have gained immeasurably through mental contact which has brightened and enlarged the vision; and they have achieved "that spiritual comradeship which always springs up when people struggle together in a growing creative enterprise."

Behind all our varied work is the clear-cut recognition that farming is not merely an occupation but "a way of life." To bring to it all of the beauty, and adventure, and freedom, that by right inheres in country life brings one back to the basic issue of increased returns for service rendered. To my mind there is no appeal which can be made to the imagination equal to that of helping to free, men and women and children, from the deadly monotony of poverty, of debt, and hope deferred which makes the heart sick. Do we wonder that farm women carry high the torch of co-operation, in whose light all things are possible, and "that which they have done but earnest of the things that they shall do"?

The measure of our progress in the years to come will be the measure of individual response on the part of the farm women of the West. Will it be said in after time: They held in their hands the "open sesame," the key which would unlock the prison door and set them free, and some through sheer indifference neglected the task; others like Martha, cumbered with much serving, had no time; while others still with one accord began to make excuses? Or will the records show, "one equal temper of heroic hearts—strong in will to strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."

This, then, is the choice that lies before our farm women! This, the challenge of the New Year!—Margaret Gunn, president of the United Farm Women of Alberta.

A Poem

If love should count you worthy and, should deign,
One day to seek your door and be your guest,
Pause! ere you draw the bolt and bid him rest,
If in your old content you would remain:
For not alone he enters; in his train
Are angels of the mist, the lonely guest
Dreams of the unfulfilled and unpossessed,
And sorrow, and Life's immemorial pain.
He wakes desires you never may forget,
He shows you stars you never saw before,
He makes you share with him, for evermore,
The burden of the world's divine regret.
How wise you are to open not! and yet,
How poor if you should turn him from the door!
—S. R. Lysaght, "Poems of the Unknown Way."

Goals that Lie Ahead

Farm women have goals ahead. The great trouble with some of us is, we do not realize that we have a goal and therefore do not proceed toward one in the most sensible way.

All women have as one of life's objectives, better homes. What farm woman is there who does not long for those conveniences that will lift the irksomeness out of toil—labor-saving devices, electric lights and power machinery? Who is it that does not desire a greater share of those finer things of life, beauty, flowers and good music?

Often the first realization of a definite goal comes with the entering of little children into our homes. As these little human buds expand into blossoms, our self-centredness bursts its shell and we discover new and bigger worlds. As the blossoms develop into flowers our ideals unfold and life becomes fuller and sweeter. Bit by bit, we plan for these precious wee ones, more abundant health, better education, and greater opportunities than have been our lot. We want for them clean, wholesome

amusement, carefully selected reading, honest challenging work, that their bodies, minds and spirits may ripen into stalwart manhood and winsome womanhood.

The problem is, how are these goals to be reached? Only by each mother accepting her individual responsibility as a task which must be performed. Strength for its accomplishment lies not in isolation but in organization. We were not meant to labor alone, else there would be no homes, and without homes there would be no nation. We must work together, not only with the women of our own organization but with every other group that is willing to work with us toward the goal of happier, healthier and fuller living.

This requires vision. Our horizons must not be bounded by local activities but must embrace national interests and international understanding. The peace which encircles the world must first be implanted within the hearts in the home if it is ever to become a realization.

Let us make of our children pals and playmates. Let us march side by side with them, helping them to choose what is good, and to avoid what is bad, so that they will become strong and self-reliant men and women ready to carry on the work of the world; men and women who shall hasten the time when there shall reign "Peace on earth and goodwill toward men."—Mrs. S. E. Gee, president of United Farm Women of Manitoba.

By Our Works

What is most vital to us as farm women? Is it the price of wheat, or butter, or eggs? Not primarily. It is the things that these commodities represent—better homes, better education, and better living conditions. These are the things we are striving for, and we are hoping to reach them through co-operative endeavour.

"Co-operation" is one of the things that we as farm women are probably the most interested in at the present time. Through our co-operative organizations we are attempting to lift ourselves on to a higher plane and to some extent we have already succeeded as our position is much better today.

In the effort to raise our standard we must not lose sight of first principles. Co-operation is not, as many people seem to think, for individual financial gain. It is not selfishness, in fact, it is the direct opposite, it is unselfishness at its highest—the good of the whole rather than the good of the individual. The foundation of the whole movement is the loyalty and honor of its members, and if these fail co-operation is doomed and the whole thing will collapse.

Denmark raised itself from a peasant class to a contented, prosperous, and well educated people. This has only been done by the close application of co-operative principles. We women are also studying these same principles, and while the dollars and cents mean as much to us as to anyone, yet we realize that a short-sighted policy of grab can only result in failure. Education in the home, and the teaching of the principles of co-operation in every phase of our everyday life is the work that our women are mainly concerned with. We are builders and at present are busy laying the foundation upon which a solid enduring structure may be built, and from which future generations will benefit. We are attempting to fulfil the golden rule "Do unto others as you would others should do unto you."—Bertha Holmes, president Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers.

Removing Handicaps

Notwithstanding the special difficulties attendant upon a period of reorganization such as we have passed through this year, attention has been concentrated on two special social problems arising from what is popularly known as "the emancipation of women." We refer to the legal and the economic status of women.

Our laws are still permeated with ideas, too reminiscent of the time when women were merely "chattels." As might be expected the development of her legal status has not kept pace with her educational and social growth. Quite recently our U.F.C. legislative committee discussed with the provincial government various phases of this problem. The chief questions raised were: Joint ownership of property between husband and wife, succession duties, amendments to the homestead act, the high cost of the administration of estates and the work of the official guardian. These were all considered from the point of view of fair treatment to women citizens and the welfare of the children.

According to government statistics, women working at home as wives and mothers are not wage-earners, and are, therefore, recorded as of "no occupation," while girls or women entering "domestic service" are regarded as of lower social rank than office workers, teachers or nurses. Why should this be, excepting that usually no training is considered necessary, because the work is "unskilled"? Women must take their share of responsibility for these false standards and ideals, and must determine to raise the standing of the domestic worker, both economically and socially. The work of home-making, of caring for children physically, mentally and morally must be valued at its true worth.

Character is largely moulded during the early years, yet no special training is considered necessary for the future parents and guardians of the coming citizens.

These problems are being attacked by Saskatchewan women. A Home Economics Conference was recently held in the Legislative Building, Regina, and very important recommendations were placed before the government. Committees are now working towards rousing general interest in and gaining public support for these recommendations. We feel sure that success will crown our efforts. — A. L. Hollis, president Women's Section U.F.C.

The Power of Ideals

"Listen to the exhortation of the Dawn—

Look to this day for it is life,
The very Life of Life."

As the bells ring out their wistful, fond farewell to the year that is departing, a New Year enters, ushering in with freshness and vigor the promises of another twelve month. The gates swing open wide and on the threshold stands the rural woman looking into the face of the approaching dawn.

There, stretching before her, she sees a winding road. It does not run smoothly on. Sometimes it climbs a hill. Again it rushes down into a valley. Huge boulders in places obstruct its path. Ponds make it swerve and curve and lengthen its journey. But ever as she looks it ends in a tiny silver thread.

That is the pathway that she must follow, the pathway of her dreams. Dreams? Ah! yes, of the loved ones that walk life's highway with her. Stones to lift that hinder the progress of the wee one at her side. Waters from the refreshing springs of health to be carried daily, briars and thorns to be picked that weeds may not choke the progress of true knowledge.

The rural woman pauses. As she does so, a soft and radiant light envelops her features. It is the soul of the climber bursting its bonds. It is the rural woman accepting life's challenge. With firm and buoyant step she marches forward.

She has set forth on life's noble adventure. She is out to win. It is no selfish pilgrimage on which she has embarked. It calls for the greatest things within her soul. It means the overcoming of many obstacles, but it alone brings comfort, strength and satisfaction. It alone leads to the sunlit hill from whence she can look down into the valley where all the discords of life are blended in one sweet harmony. So the traveller marches on, not heeding the dust of the roadway, knowing full well the path she has chosen is the one that ends in a silver thread.—Mabel E. Finch, secretary of the United Farm Women of Manitoba.

This Woman Earned \$65.00 a Month—Right at Home!

Here is the simple record of a woman out in Saskatchewan who found a way to help out when things looked rather black. And in hundreds of homes throughout the Dominion other women—and men, too—are turning their spare hours into real dollars. Read Mrs. Stevens' inspiring story and send for free information about our Home-Earning Plan.

Mrs. Stevens' Letter

"FOR a long time I had been looking for some way to make extra money. Then one day, two years ago, I noticed an advertisement of the Auto Knitter in the Saskatoon Star, and although I had answered several 'Make Money At Home' ads. (only to find that a person had to spend a great deal of time and money learning something that was really difficult), I decided to make one more try. I wrote to the Company and in a short time I received an Auto Knitter with their splendid guarantee to take all of my work. In two or three days I learned how to make socks, and in a very short time I could make women's and children's stockings, sweaters, toques. I have two small children and my housework to do, yet during the last six months I averaged \$65.00 a month clear profit."

Signed, Mrs. H. E. Stevens, Sask

Here is the Plan

In the quiet privacy of her own home Mrs. Stevens knits wool socks with the Auto Knitter—a simple hand knitting machine that knits socks complete from top to toe. When a few dozen pairs are knit they are sent to us by parcel post. Upon being received they are counted and weighed, and the exact amount of yarn that has been used is returned to Mrs. Stevens. This does not cost her one cent. We replace it each time so that more socks may be knit. With this replaced yarn we send a Money-Order paying for the knitting.

Have you ever heard of a cleaner-cut or more business-like way of making money? You have positively nothing to do but knit socks, mail them to us, and receive Money-Orders and new yarn. Not once or twice, but week in and week out year after year.

As Easy as a Sewing Machine

No knitting or mechanical experience is necessary. The Auto Knitter works as easily and as smoothly as a sewing machine. One turn of the handle and eighty perfect stitches are knit. Many of our best paid workers are men and women of middle age who knew nothing of the operation of the Auto Knitter until we started them in the work. And we have hundreds of letters from these workers expressing their delight at being provided with such a pleasant home occupation, one which brings them good steady wages working in the comfort and privacy of their own homes.



Money When You Want It

A Bobbin of Yarn—A lightly turned Handle—A few dozen socks—And then a Pay Cheque If this is really all there is to Auto Knitting wouldn't you be glad to work for us? Wouldn't you be very glad to exchange your spare hours for money and the things that money will buy? Not by hard unpleasant work, but in the pleasant surroundings of your own home. We all like to earn extra money—to pay off debts—to buy nice things—or to start a bank account. Whatever money is wanted for—Auto Knitting will provide it.

The Work Is Fascinating

Auto Knitting has been planned for average folks. No special talent or ability is required. Here is what Miss E. Cox of Ontario says of it: "With my machine came an instruction book showing exactly what to do. I now average about two pairs of socks an hour. In a few months I earned \$485.00." And Mrs. A. Fillion of Quebec is pleased to tell of her experience in this way: "I was so fascinated with the way the machine turned out work I could hardly leave it alone. In four months I earned \$200.00."

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Some folks hesitate about sending in a coupon, thinking it will obligate them to buy something. Well, here is one coupon that won't. When you send your name, we will mail you a beautiful booklet giving you complete information—How to get started, and what you can earn. We want you to know of the substantial amount that even a small part of your time will earn for you. We want you to know that no matter where you live or when you start you can work for us. Simply send us your name, you will be delighted with what we send you.

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Publication—The Grain Growers' Guide, Jan. 1, 1928



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It is unexcelled by any flour for household bread and for pastry, cakes and puddings.

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Supper Dishes

Ways of using left-overs and adding unusual touches

By THE COUNTRY COOK

THERE is one comforting thing about the last meal of the day, left-overs may be utilized. By adding different sauces, salad dressing and a variety of seasoning these dishes may be made even more tasty than the original roast or stew. Eggs, cheese and many of the vegetables make excellent combinations for supper. Soups and the various cream toasts are especially good for children.

Shepherd's Pie

2 lbs. shank veal 1 large onion
1 lb. stewing beef Salt and pepper
1/2 tsp. summer savory Potato
1 1/2 lbs. pork hock

Wash the meat and put on in stewing kettle with one quart water. When the meat has simmered one hour and a half, add the summer savory, onion, pepper and salt. Cover again and let simmer until the meat will leave the bones easily. Take meat from the pot and remove bones, chop meat fairly fine, thicken the stock with flour and water and put meat in it. This is better if the meat is cooked in the morning and set in a cool place so that any surplus fat may be removed. Half an hour before supper put the chopped meat and stock into a baking dish. Rice or mash potatoes, add a little hot milk and beat until smooth and creamy. Spread one-inch of the potato over the meat, dot with butter and brown in a moderate oven. In making shepherd's pie I sometimes cook twice the amount of meat, take out what I need for the pie and mold the rest in bowls for future suppers. This jellied meat may be frozen and used as needed. It takes several hours for a mold of it to thaw.

Corn and Cheese

1 can corn 1 c. milk
6 soda biscuits Pepper and salt
1/2 c. grated cheese

Roll the biscuits and put half the crumbs in the bottom of a buttered baking dish, add a little of the cheese, the corn, milk, remainder of the cracker crumbs and the cheese. It is a good plan to add the salt and pepper to the milk. Dot with butter and bake in moderate oven.

Corn Souffle

1 T. flour 1/4 tsp. paprika
1 T. butter 1 tsp. salt
1/2 c. milk 1 can corn
Few grains pepper 2 eggs

Make a white sauce, using flour, butter, milk and seasoning, add corn, remove from the fire and cool slightly. Add the well beaten egg yolks and the stiffly-beaten whites. Put in greased pan, set in pan of water and bake in a very moderate oven until set. If it is cooked too quickly the custard will be watery.

Sausage Rolls

Biscuit dough 1 doz. sausages

Make a baking powder dough and roll it to one-fourth-inch thickness. Cut into oblongs, three inches long, and two inches wide. In the meantime cook the sausages in a frying pan until tender but not crisp. Put one sausage in each piece of dough, pressing the sides together, but leaving the ends open. Lay in a greased pan whole side up, brush with milk and bake in a hot oven for 15 minutes. Lay on a platter and surround with peas in a white sauce or fried apples.

Smothered Sausages

1 c. sausage meat 1 qt. mashed potatoes
1 egg 2 c. white sauce
1 c. celery Salt and pepper

Cook the celery until tender, fry the sausage meat slightly, mix the sausage meat and celery, moisten with two tablespoons of the white sauce, or tomato sauce may be used if preferred. Have ready one quart of well seasoned mashed potatoes, add to it one half the beaten egg. Form into a thick roll with the sausage meat in the centre. Lay in a greased baking pan and brush with the rest of the beaten egg. Bake in a medium oven or until the potato is a golden brown in color. Remove to a hot platter and surround with the tomato or white sauce and serve.

Fish Pie

2 c. cold fish Onion juice
1 c. white sauce 3 slices bacon
Juice 1/2 lemon Salt and pepper
4 c. mashed potatoes

Flake the fish, add the lemon juice and, if liked, a little onion juice. Fry the bacon until crisp and cut into little bits. Mix with the fish and mix all with the white sauce. Mash the potato, add a little hot milk and beat until fluffy. Line a baking dish with this, put the fish in the centre, after it is well seasoned with the

pepper and salt. Put some potato on top. Dot with butter or bacon dripping and bake in a moderate oven until brown. A teaspoon of vinegar may take the place of the lemon juice.

Fish Cakes

2 c. flaked fish 4 c. mashed potatoes
1 T. baking dripping 1 T. butter
1/2 c. milk or Salt and pepper
1 c. white sauce

Add the flaked fish to the mashed potatoes, then the seasoning and the milk or white sauce; if white sauce is used omit the butter and the melted bacon fat. Form into cakes and fry in very hot fat until brown. Serve with pickled beets.

White Sauce

2 T. butter 2 T. flour
1 c. milk 1/4 tsp. salt

Put butter in saucepan and stir until melted and bubbling, add flour mixed with seasonings and stir until thoroughly blended. Pour on gradually the milk, adding about one-third at a time, stirring until well mixed and beating until smooth and glossy.

Baked Beans

4 c. beans 2 T. molasses
1 onion 1 tsp. salt
1/2 tsp. mustard 1/4 tsp. pepper
1/2 lb. fat salt pork

In many places in this country it is hard to bake beans on account of the hard water, so if the water in your well is hard use melted snow. Wash the beans and soak overnight; in the morning drain, add fresh water and simmer until beans are tender but not broken. Cut the salt pork in cubes and parboil for a minute or two in water. Put a layer of beans in the crock, one of pork and so on until crock is full. Have the onion in the centre. Add the seasonings and molasses, add boiling water, enough to barely cover the beans, and bake for four or five hours in a very slow oven, adding water from time to time as needed. During the last hour of cooking do not add water. The cooked beans should be moist but not watery.

French Toast

2 eggs Hot fat or butter
Bread Sugar and lemon
1 1/2 c. milk

Beat the eggs, add the milk and a pinch of salt, dip slices of bread in the mixture and fry in hot fat or butter. Serve with sugar and lemon juice or maple or corn syrup.

Salmon Souffle

1 can salmon 2 T. flour
2 T. butter 1/4 c. milk
3 eggs 1 tsp. lemon juice
1/2 tsp. onion juice 1/2 c. bread crumbs
1 tsp. dried parsley Salt and pepper

Drain the liquor from the salmon, removing the skin and bones. Melt the butter, add the flour and gradually the milk, stirring constantly until thick and smooth. Season with salt and pepper. Remove from the fire and add the yolks of the eggs, well beaten, the lemon juice, onion juice, parsley and bread crumbs. Fold in the beaten whites, turn the mixture into a buttered baking dish and bake for about half an hour in a moderate oven. The baking dish should be placed in a pan of hot water.

Creamed Chicken

2 c. cold diced chicken 2 T. flour
2 c. milk Lemon juice
Salt and pepper Parsley
2 T. butter

If you have any left-over fowl or chicken meat, dice it. Make a white sauce of the butter, flour, milk and seasoning. When it is thick and bubbling add the chicken and serve on hot toast.

Chicken or Turkey Soup

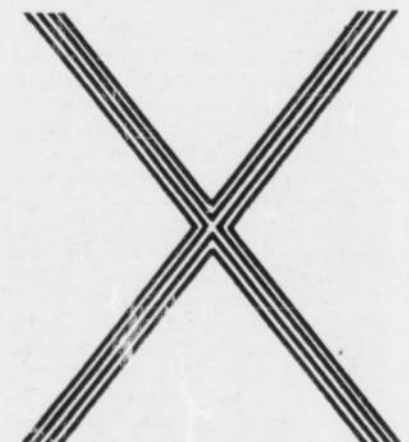
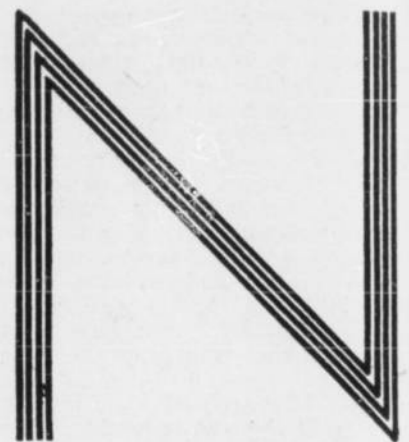
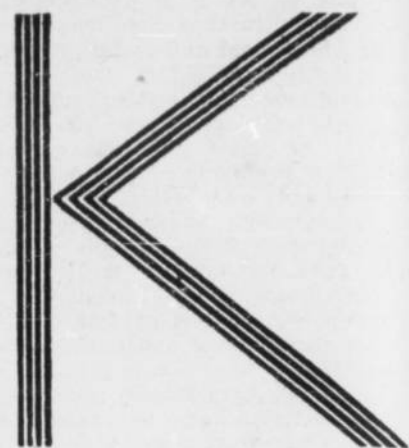
Carcass of turkey or chicken 1 c. diced vegetables
1/2 c. pearl barley Salt and pepper

After you have stripped the Christmas bird of all meat break up the carcass and cover it with cold water. As soon as it begins to boil add the barley. Simmer for one hour and add one cup of diced vegetables, carrots, turnips, parsnips, peas and celery or onion. If no celery is available use a little celery salt. Simmer for one hour longer and serve with toast.

Potato Soup

3 potatoes 1 tsp. chopped or dried
2 slices onion parsley
3 T. butter 1 1/2 tsp. salt
2 T. flour 1/4 tsp. celery salt
1 qt. milk 1/4 tsp. pepper

Cook potatoes in boiling salted water. When soft, rice or rub through a strainer. Scald milk with onion, remove onion and add milk slowly to potatoes. Melt the butter, add the flour and seasoning and stir into the boiling soup. Sprinkle with parsley and serve.



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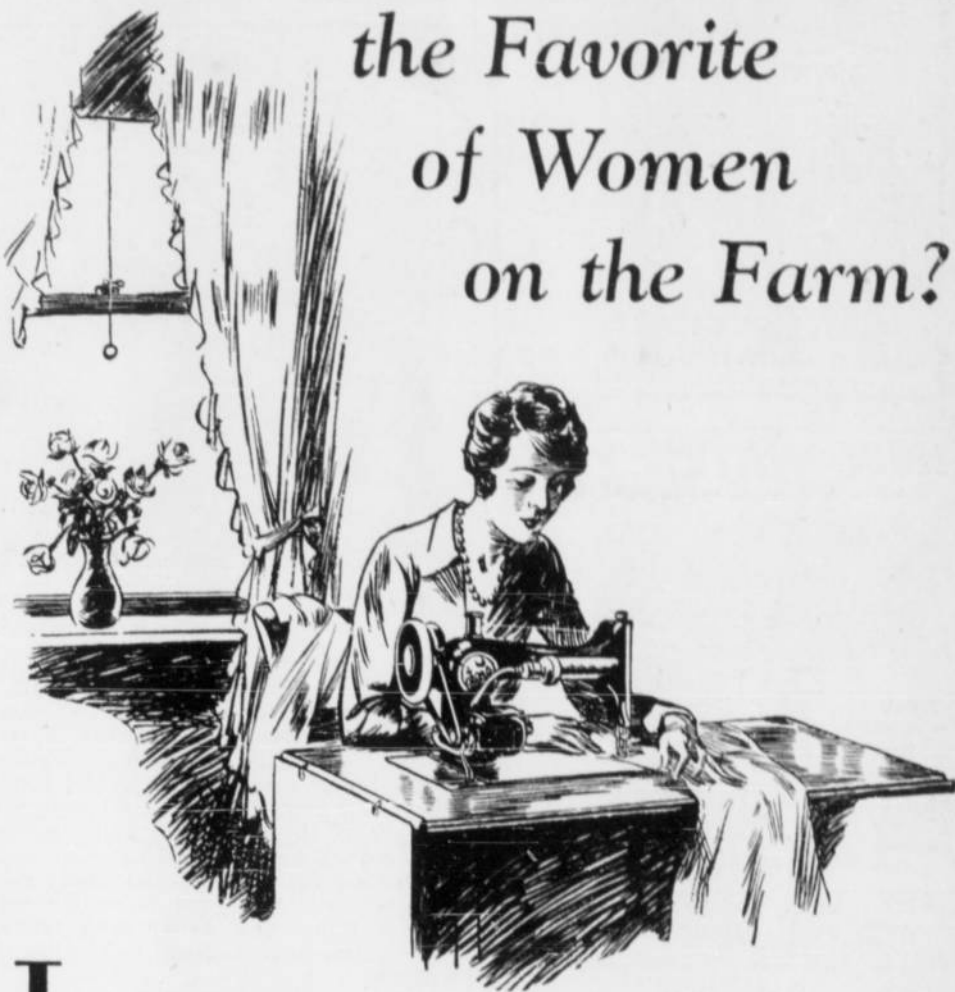
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IF YOU could visit all the farm homes in Canada, you would find far more Singer Sewing Machines in use than any other make.

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"Because it is easy to run."

(True—Singer Machines are constructed with such perfection of workmanship that you can operate any model with the minimum of effort.)

"Because it sews equally well on light or heavy materials."

(True—Singer Machines are made to serve the widest variety of needs on the farm, from stitching the thickest woollens to sewing filmy fabrics.)

"Because it gives longer service."

(True—Singer quality is built in to give years of enduring satisfaction.)



"Because it is the only make for which you can get supplies and service anywhere."

(True—Wherever you live, there is a Singer Shop nearby. Singer has 2,000 shops ready always with instruction, supplies and courteous, expert service.)

These are but a few of the reasons why women who now own Singers would have no other machine, and why so many women are changing every day to the certainty of Singer quality and service.

There are Singer machines in the widest variety of types, electric cabinet and portable models, and easy-running non-electric types, machines to fit your circumstances, whatever your needs may be. The important thing is this—whatever model you choose, a Singer means the comforting satisfaction of having the best.

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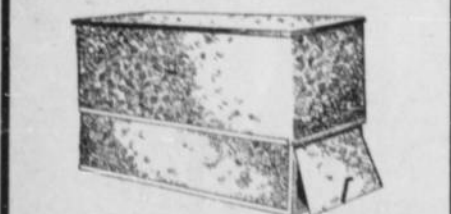
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Feeding for Eggs this Winter

With only poor oats available, careful feeder must rearrange the hen's rations

By PROF. M. C. HERNER



Usually a good crop in Saskatchewan
These turkeys were raised by Mrs. Jas. Grant, Cramersburg.

WITH the oat crop more or less a failure and the quality generally very low it becomes necessary to somewhat revise the ration for producing winter eggs. Other seasons, oats in one form or another comprised quite a large percentage of the ration, but this year it is necessary to use substitutes.

On most farms wheat and barley are available and it is possible with these two to make up a fairly good ration except for animal food and mineral matter.

As a scratch feed two pounds of whole wheat to one pound of whole barley will work out quite all right. By way of securing variety it would be good to feed boiled barley every second or third day in the form of a warm wet mash. This can be made by boiling the barley for an hour or so and then adding enough ground wheat or shorts or bran to absorb all the water and make a mash that is nice and crumbly and not too wet and sloppy. Boiled potato peelings and table scraps can be added to this mash. On the other days the hot mash can be made by using the dry mash and scalding it with hot water sufficient to make it crumbly and not too wet. If alfalfa leaves or sweet clover leaves are available scald a small quantity of these and add to the wet mash.

When Bought Feeds Are Used

For a dry mash use two parts of ground wheat to one part by weight of ground barley. Or if wheat middlings and bran are to be had use equal parts of these two and also the same amount of ground barley. This would be one pound of each of these three mixed together. If a commercial meal food is desired one can use from ten to twenty per cent. of beef scrap or tankage added to this dry mash. Granulated bone meal up to five per cent. is another good addition. One per cent. of charcoal and one per cent. of table salt will complete the mixture.

The poultry business of Western Canada seems to have reached the point when most of the progressive farm poultry keepers are not averse to buying the things that should go into a well balanced dry mash. On the other hand on many farms circumstances may not permit the purchase of any of these. When this is the case we would suggest the use of rabbits, horse meat or butchering offal as meat foods. This can be fed raw or boiled but they are more palatable boiled and the liquid can then be used in making the soft mash.

Cabbage Useful

Green food in some form or other is essential when winter eggs are wanted. Cabbage or mangels are both good. They should be hung up by a wire where the hens have to jump to pick at them. Alfalfa or sweet clover leaves if plentiful can be thrown in as litter. Or if desired they can be scalded and added to the soft mash as previously stated. They are not as good as the green cabbage but can be substituted to good advantage for a considerable time.

Oyster shell and grit are necessary.

The former supplies most of the lime necessary to make egg shell and the latter furnishes grinding material to help in grinding up the food in the gizzard. Fine gravel or sand will take the place of grit but it is rather difficult to get a substitute for the oyster shell that is palatable and at the same time rich enough in lime and not too bulky.

Butter-milk or skim-milk given to drink will complete the ration. Warm water will make a desirable change once in a while. Hens will, however, lay much better if they get milk all winter long. If it can be given warm all the better.

So much for the kind of foods to use in the ration. The amounts to feed are almost of equal importance. I therefore submit a good bill of fare for one hundred hens and a regular program of feed. I am of the opinion that feeding is quite as important in getting winter eggs as anything else and unless one feeds the right amounts in the right way, some of the advantages of good feeding and housing will be lost.

A Poultry Menu

Taking an average flock of 100 hens, these should get about six to seven pounds of scratch feed in deep litter at daylight in the morning. At the same time give them about one gallon of milk in a clean pan. More can be given if the weather is not too cold, but if it freezes very quickly it is better not to give too much at a time, but rather give it to them twice a day. With this amount of scratch feed, also have the dry mash in a self-feeding hopper where they can eat any time they want to. An average flock will eat about two pounds of scratch feed for every pound of dry mash. In some cases less scratch feed and more dry mash is eaten. Blocking up the dry mash hopper a few hours one day of the week will help to sharpen up the appetite if the hens are inclined to fill up on the dry mash.

One hundred hens should get about one gallon to a gallon and a half of warm soft mash each day. Feed this in a clean trough. Two small heads of cabbage or about five or six pounds of it is enough for 100 hens each day. It is best not to hang up too much so that it freezes solid and is wasted. Oyster shell should be in a hopper where they can get it whenever they want it.

Give as much variety as possible. Use judgment in feeding. Feed the warm mash at noon if it fits in better at that time with your other work. Give them six to seven pounds of scratch feed again in the late afternoon or early evening—long enough before dark so they can eat all they want. Feeding dry mash in a hopper guards against the danger of under feeding and also permits the feeding of by-products. Wet mashes induce heavier eating and help in stimulating egg production. Meat foods furnish considerable of the protein necessary in the formation of the egg. The mineral matter is furnished largely by the oyster shell as lime, and also in bone as lime and phosphorus.



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BANK OF MONTREAL HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal brought to a close a year in which the Bank had enjoyed almost record growth.

Sir Vincent Meredith, president, and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, general manager, in their addresses, stressed the rapid strides that Canada was making but struck a warning note against possible over speculation.

Sir Vincent Meredith in his address, said in part.

Trade conditions in Canada during the year have been active, and while there is still keen competition in many lines, balance sheets generally show satisfactory profits. Manifold evidence supports this statement. Bank debits, bank clearings, bank deposits, car loadings, railway gross earnings, imports, note circulation and lower mercantile mortality all reveal that the tide of business has risen during the year.

Speaking generally, manufacturing industries thrive; textile mills are fully employed; iron and steel operators continue to face strong competition from abroad, as an increasing volume of imports attests; the lumber trade shows a slight improvement; newsprint output increases; production of footwear is larger and the industry is in better state; the manufacture of motor cars has slightly diminished, but in the first nine months of the year 161,583 cars were turned out, having a value of \$105,179,000, or practically the same as in the like period of last year, though the number of cars was 700 less.

I see no reason why an abatement of confidence in the continuance of these prosperous conditions need be apprehended.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, in addressing the shareholders, said in part:

In two fundamental respects, earning power and liquid strength of resources, our position continues highly satisfactory. Never have we been better prepared to care for all the normal needs of the public and to meet any business or financial exigency.

I have referred to the past year as the most expansive in the country's commercial history. That Canadians have experienced a greater degree of individual prosperity than ever before is, I think, undisputed. The high general level of employment, and the enhanced spending power of the people, are attributable to a succession of good harvests and to a great broadening of the basis of production. Until a few years ago Canada was best known abroad as an agricultural country, and outside capital sought investment here chiefly in government and municipal issues and in railway building to provide transportation for an ever-increasing agricultural area. Today most of the largely increased capital coming in for investment is for industrial development. It is now fully recognized that Canada has the natural resources for the building up of a vast variety of indigenous industries, and is fitted by the character and spirit of her population to take an increasingly important place among the industrial nations of the world.

U.F.O. Convention

Continued from Page 1

blowing off of steam at the annual convention will make it easier for all these elements to co-operate in the coming year than in the past is a secret of the gods.

Despite all the time taken in discussing the matters already dealt with in this report the annual gathering of the twin organizations was the scene of much useful discussion and beneficial action. The addresses of President Amos of the U.F.O. and of Mrs. Oper, head of the Women's Section were on an unusually high level. Mr. Darby, of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, after a lucid description of the functions of the tariff board was pledged the support of the U.F.O. in continued representation of the farmer's case before that board. Mr. Garland, M.P., aroused the enthusiasm of the delegates when he described the commanding position of Canada in the wheat markets of the world.

The convention rejected one resolution that, if passed, would have taken the organization wholly out of politics and adopted another which, as amended, provided for the continuance of an educational campaign and taking an effective part in politics as an organization. Another resolution condemned the Liquor Control Act which was declared responsible for increase in motor accidents and crimes of violence. Still another asked for continuance of prohibition of immigration of unaccompanied juveniles under 14 and that those allowed in be subject, before admission, to stringent mental and physical tests.

Co-operative Prospering

The report of the Co-operative, notwithstanding losses in the seed and grain branches, was more than satisfactory. The total turnover of the company in the past year was \$20,000,000, of which \$12,000,000 was represented by livestock handled. The creamery branch promises to become a close second to the livestock department. In addition to the big central manufacturing plant in Toronto there are now branches in Wingham, Galt and Guelph and at the last two places named hog feeding establishments were carried on in connection. The total output of the Co-operative butter plants last year was well over five and a half million pounds. For the cream supplied by patrons fair market price was paid on delivery and since then over \$146,000 has been paid patrons in commodity dividends for the year, making the total payments of this nature since the inauguration of the system in 1924 no less than \$300,000.

The Grain Pool, established within a few months, has 9,500 members and 100 shipping points. Current assets exceed current liabilities by nearly \$100,000 and the Co-operative Co's. cheques are payable at par at any branch of any bank in Ontario.

W. A. Amos Retires

Mr. Amos, after having been elected in five successive years by acclamation, retired from the presidency of the U.F.O. and was succeeded by Bruce McNevin, of Victoria county, Geo. Buchanan, of Lanark, becoming vice. Mr. Gilroy also retired from the presidency of the Co-operative and was succeeded by James Ross, Woodbridge, with R. J. McMillan, Seaforth, as vice.



A wild Cranberry in bloom

This hardy native makes a fine show of white in spring and red in fall and early winter.



Illustration above shows a group of people attending a De Laval and Dairy Day arranged for by a De Laval Dealer-Agent. One feature of this meeting was a "skimming the skim-milk" demonstration. Hundreds of similar meetings were held by De Laval Agents during the past year.

Tests Prove Many Old Separators Are Losing Valuable Butter-Fat

IN ORDER to show exactly how much money is being lost by poor separators, enterprising De Laval Agents during the past year held hundreds of public tests, in which the skim-milk from some separator in each community was run through a new De Laval and separated again.

In all these tests De Laval Separators never failed to recover butter-fat from such skim-milk. The butter-fat recovered in this way was immediately weighed and tested at the local creamery or cream station, and varied in value from a few cents to over a dollar.

The average results from all the tests showed that the separators from which De Laval's skimmed the skim-milk were losing butter-fat at the rate of \$78.00 a year.

More than 50,000 people attended these demonstrations and many of them were amazed at the separating losses revealed and asked for tests to be made on their own separators.

In view of the fact that no effort was made to secure skim-milk from the poorest separator in each community, and that the tests were conducted

under the observation of disinterested people entirely in the open and above board, they reveal a general condition.

It has been conservatively estimated that 25% of all separators in use today are wasting large amounts of butter-fat—enough to pay for a new De Laval in a short time. Is your separator in this class? To make sure it isn't, try a new De Laval.

Trade In Your Old Separator on A New De Laval

The new De Laval's are the best separators ever made—they skim cleaner, run easier, are more convenient to operate and last longer than any others. They have many new features you will appreciate. Liberal trade allowances on old separators of any age or make made on new De Laval's, which are also sold on easy terms or installments. See your De Laval Agent or send coupon for full information.

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S-M-U-T

Spells

L-O-S-S

Kill it with



Beaver Copper Carbonate

The acknowledged Leader in:

1. Uniformity and purity—20 per cent. copper.
2. Fineness in texture (giving maximum covering.)
3. Maximum germination is shown in tests where Beaver Brand is used.

5-LB.
BAGS

Beaver Soap and Chemicals Ltd.

WINNIPEG

AT YOUR
DEALERS

Top Market Prices and Prompt Returns

Have doubled our shipment business.

— SHIP —

HIDES - PELTS - WOOL
SENEGA ROOT
RAW FURS

Write us for shipping tags
and special prices

Carruthers Hide and Fur Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

BRANCHES: MOOSE JAW, SASKATOON, EDMONTON

Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!

Still time to win--But no time to delay--Start Now!

Telegraph or Telephone for Extra Copies of the "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle—Contest Closes January 31, 1928

REMEMBER THERE ARE

45 EXTRA 45

"SPECIAL PRIZES"

for the first correct or nearest correct solutions received during the month of January.

This is absolutely the last "special offer" of the entire Contest. It is a wonderful opportunity for those who have not yet entered. There are 15 prizes for District No. 1, which includes Manitoba and Western Ontario, 15 prizes for District No. 2, which is the province of Saskatchewan, and 15 prizes for District No. 3, which includes Alberta and British Columbia.

	District No. 1	District No. 2	District No. 3
First Prize	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00
Second Prize	10.00	10.00	10.00
Third Prize	5.00	5.00	5.00
Next Three Prizes	4.00	4.00	4.00
Next Five Prizes	3.00	3.00	3.00
Next Four Prizes	2.00	2.00	2.00
Totals	\$70.00	\$70.00	\$70.00

All Special Prizes will be awarded at the same time as the regular prizes after the Contest closes. The winning of a special prize does not interfere with your winning one of the other prizes in any way.

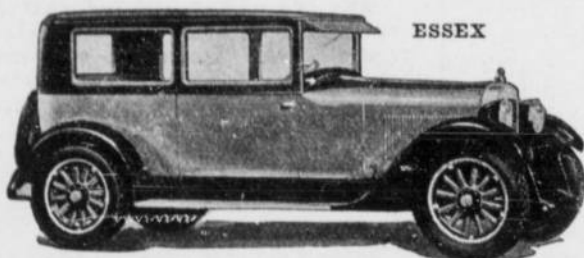


ERSKINE

\$1,500 ERSKINE SIX CUSTOM SEDAN. Sixty miles an hour with safety—low gas and oil upkeep, high quality materials and workmanship. Comes with complete regular equipment and with hood cover, spot light, and chains added.



Premier John Bracken of Manitoba, one of the officials who erased certain figures from the puzzle.

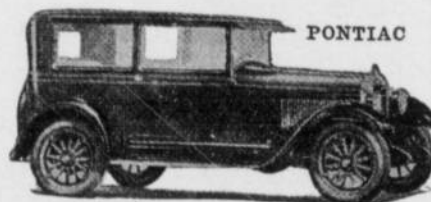


ESSEX

\$1,200 ESSEX SUPER-SIX COACH. Greater in power, more versatile in performance, larger, roomier, and more beautifully appointed. Has exclusive high compression anti-knock motor.

New FORD Car Selected

We have chosen the best and most expensive model manufactured for the second prize winner, namely, the Fordor Sedan. Here is a wonderful prize for the successful contestant. The new Ford has graceful, distinctive lines, exceptional power, unusual speed and getaway. Best of all, it will be delivered, free of charge, to the winner's nearest station, and if you read the prize list below carefully you will see how you can qualify for some "extra cash" in addition to this splendid prize.



PONTIAC

\$1,140 PONTIAC SIX TWO-DOOR COACH. A car that gives ease and luxury in driving and riding that makes motoring take on a new meaning. Ultra smart in appearance—equipped with bumpers, bumperettes, and five tires.

Treasure!

The days of the Spanish Main are past. No more rich galleons to sack, no buried treasure to seek, as did the pirates of old. Yet here is a treasure ship you can conquer in a few hours of your spare time that will yield a prize indeed. You have an equal chance with anyone else to win the Grand Prize worth \$2,000. No tricks, no strings to the prizes. The rules are simple. Even with contests that appear to be somewhat similar there are many important details in which they differ from each other. The popularity of "Guide" Contests is striking proof of the confidence of our readers and of the fairness with which the prizes are awarded.

Guide Prizes Won By Rural People

"The Guide's" annual competitions are confined to rural people only. Persons residing in cities with a population of more than 2,500 are not allowed to compete, neither can people residing in Eastern Canada or the United States take part. This prevents unfair competition from city people and those having access to expensive calculating equipment. The names of the Grand Prize winners in our last two Contests are found below:

1925-26 Contest		1926-27 Contest	
V. J. McNair, Delia, Alta.	\$901.25	Walter D. Poole, Neepawa, Man.	\$2,550.00
R. Wishart, Hamton, Sask.	901.25	Austin Baynton, Carlton, Sask.	1,470.00
Mrs. A. McConnell, Vanreana, Alta.	871.25	E. Stauffer, Feheld, Alta.	530.00
D. J. Dunbar, Hinton, Sask.	762.50	J. R. Allan, Cantuar, Sask.	500.00
H. B. Myers, McGee, Sask.	200.00	A. H. Stenen, Stenen, Sask.	350.00
J. J. Freese, Winkler, Man.	112.50	Ross W. Moir, Mantario, Sask.	180.00
Isaac Friesen, Winkler, Man.	100.00	J. H. Baynton, Carlton, Sask.	108.00

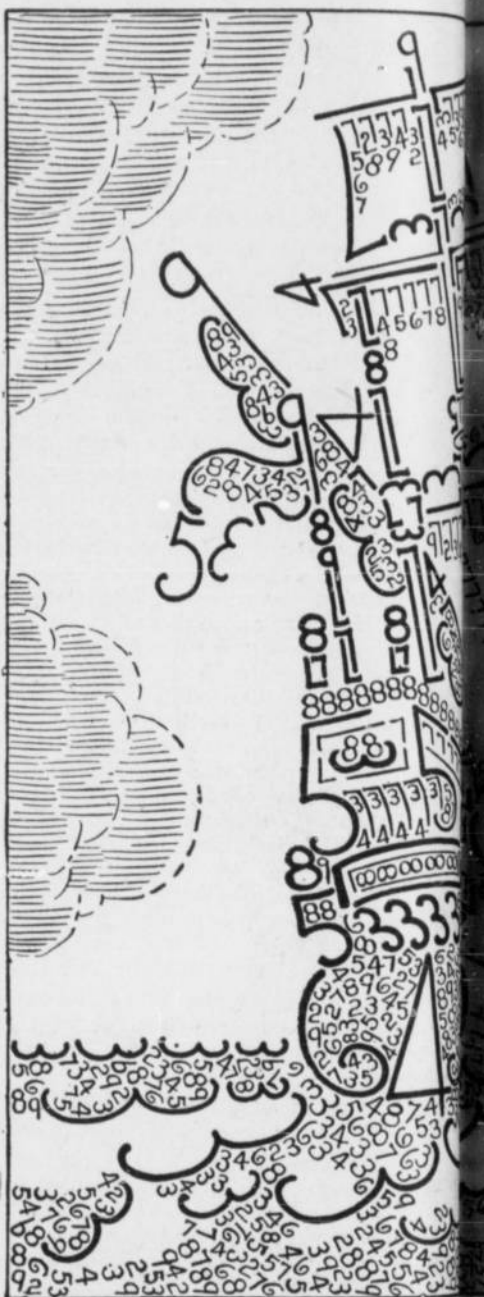
In 15 large competitions, not including the present Contest, The Grain Growers' Guide has divided \$44,430 amongst more than 1,000 successful contestants, over 90 per cent. of whom were farmers.

Prize List for Present Contest Now Totals \$7,240.00 for 255 Prizes

Your chance of winning a "Special Prize" for solutions received during January, or any of the regular prizes, including the \$2,000 Grand Award, is just as good today as the day the Contest began.

Beginners' Luck

Nearly everyone has heard of beginners' luck in golf. Someone who has never played the game before comes out and plays like an "old timer"—performing stunts that amaze more experienced players. Any resident in Western Canada may have just the same "beginners' luck" in this Figure Puzzle Contest because anyone who can add carefully has every qualification necessary to win the First Grand Award. Old or young, rich or poor, have an equal chance. With a little luck you may easily win fame and fortune.



Here's How to

This problem is not difficult and is quite accurately a task that requires a little patience. The sum total of all the figures is 24. The sum is entirely free from tricks and illusions. The figures 2 to 9, each standing alone thus: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. The tops of the 9's are closed and the chart is not closed. By looking at any figure card in the Contest Department. Solutions must be mailed.

Use This Coupon When Sending in Your Answer

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

In entering this Contest I agree to accept the decision of the Judges in all matters as final and to comply with the rules. My answer to the problem is.....miles.

NAME..... P.O..... Prov.....

Use space provided below for your own or any other subscriptions you send in. If you send in other subscriptions than your own you must collect the full subscription price from every subscriber whose name is given below in accordance with rule No. 5. You must not pay for another person's subscription out of your own pocket, or you will be disqualified.

Name	Address	New or Renewal Amount
Name.....	Address.....	\$.....
Name.....	Address.....	\$.....
Name.....	Address.....	\$.....
Name.....	Address.....	\$.....
Name.....	Address.....	\$.....

Contestants who have previously sent in an answer or remittance to this puzzle, please fill in these blanks. Answer sent in..... Date.....

Amount \$..... IMPORTANT—Answer all questions carefully.

CONTEST CLOSES JANUARY 31, 1928

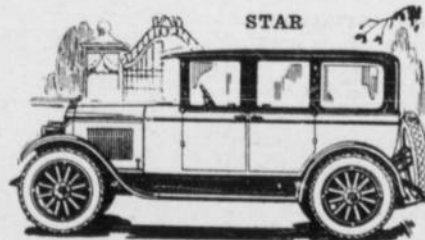
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
\$1.00 for three years.
\$2.00 for seven years.
\$3.00 for eleven years.

Address correspondence to: The Contest Department, care of

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba

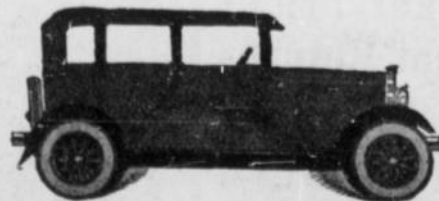
NOTE—If your subscription was sent in by another contestant you must put his or her name and address below:

Name..... P.O..... Prov.....



STAR

\$1,160 STAR FOUR SPECIAL SEDAN. Combines utility, style and economy with remarkable ease of control and ready accessibility of all working parts. Power and speed to spare.



The New Fordor FORD SEDAN

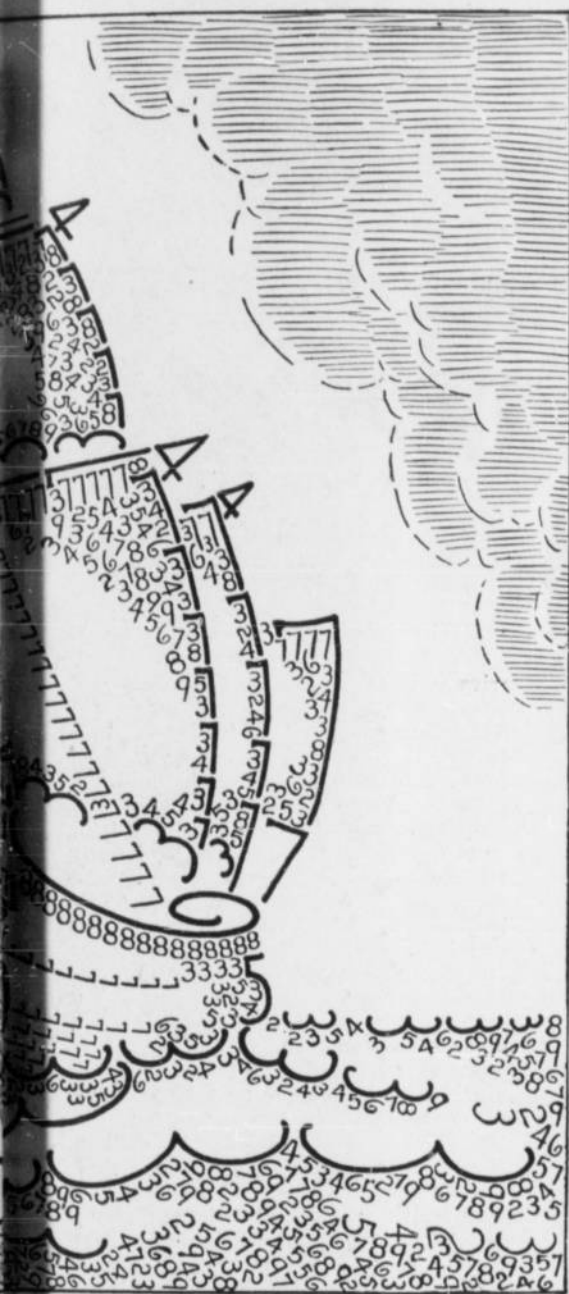
(Full particulars elsewhere on this page)

No One Knows the Correct Answer

Premier Bracken, T. A. Cramer each figures from the before it was printed means no one knows the answer. After each official will be extracted from the answer will give correct answer. In addition, three officials, three appointed to test records, will look after contest. Their names are Deputy Minister for Manitoba; manager of John pany, Chartered and R. S. Law Grain Growers' IMPO

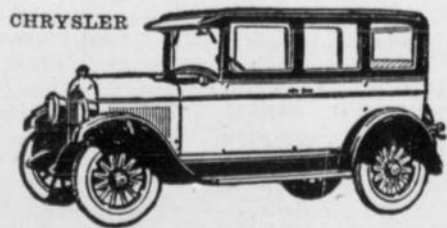
All solutions as to reach than February solution posted than January accepted.

Miles Did ip Sail?



tain the Answer

but to pick out all the figures and add them together. Add the figures in the picture thus: 6+2+9+7 to the puzzle. Every figure is complete and the puzzle no figures hidden in the clouds. The figures range from 1 to 9. There are no one's (1) and no ciphers (0) in the puzzle. The 6's have a curved top and the bottom is straight. The 9's have a curved top and the bottom is straight. There is no advantage in sending in more than \$10 in subscriptions, but every contestant is urged to qualify for the full amount of the extra cash offered with the first seven prizes.



\$1,200 CHRYSLER "52" FOUR-DOOR SEDAN. Ample room for five, ample performance, amply equipped. The doors are wide—the saddle spring type cushions restful—the colors especially attractive.



\$917 CHEVROLET TWO-DOOR COACH. A car of marvellous smartness with quality in design, quality in construction, quality in appearance and performance, long, low sweeping lines.

This Is The Last Call!

It Is Not Too Late Yet--But Final Stage of Contest Closes Soon
If You Enjoy Thrills and a Real Game of Skill, be Sure to Try this "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle

Make One of These Wonderful Prizes Yours

1st Grand Award—Total Value, \$2,000

Your choice of three \$1,500 cars and \$500 cash extra. Read below how to qualify for the maximum value of the First and Second Grand Awards under "How to Qualify for Cars."

3rd Grand Award—Total Value, \$700

\$500 cash and \$200 cash extra.

5th Prize—Total Value, \$300

\$200 cash and \$100 cash extra.

7th Prize—Total Value, \$100

\$70 cash and \$30 cash extra.

How to Qualify for Cars

We are offering the First and Second prize winners their choice of 10 cars. The First Prize winner will be entitled to his choice of a Nash, Oldsmobile, or Erskine Sedan (\$1,500 cars) if he sends in more than \$5.00 in subscriptions—if he sends in \$5.00 or less than \$5.00 he will be entitled to his choice of the Essex Coach, Chrysler Sedan or Whippet Coach (\$1,200 cars). Similarly the winner of the Second Grand Award will be entitled to either the Star or Pontiac (\$1,150 cars) if he sends in more than \$5.00—if \$5.00 or less is sent, the Chevrolet Coach or the new Ford Car.

\$1,280 "Extra Cash" with Grand Awards

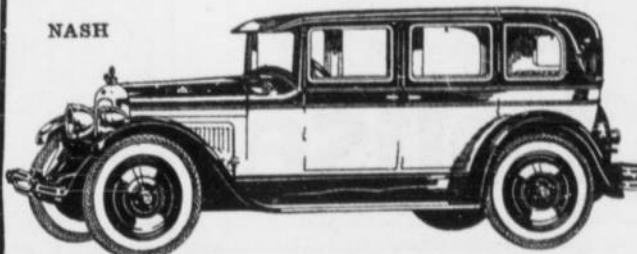
The extra cash offered with the First to Seventh Prizes is awarded at the rate of \$50, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5.00, and \$3.00 respectively, for each dollar sent in up to \$10 by the successful contestants. For further details see rule four. Remember this is not a contest where the winning of a prize depends upon the number of subscriptions sent in. It depends entirely upon your solution to the Puzzle. There is no advantage in sending in more than \$10 in subscriptions, but every contestant is urged to qualify for the full amount of the extra cash offered with the first seven prizes.

Telegram Contains a Thrill

"You certainly gave us a thrill when we received your telegram. It is the second time I have taken part in your wonderful Contests and I think there is nothing better than a Figure Puzzle for the average man, as there is an equal chance for everyone. Please extend my best congratulations to all the other prize winners and especially to the Contest Department. Your Figure Puzzle Contest is the fairest thing I can think of."—R. Petruska, St. Elizabeth, Man.

Obey That Impulse—START NOW!

NASH



\$1,500 NASH MODEL 32 FOUR-DOOR SEDAN. Has a sensational seven-bearing motor. Comes to you fully equipped. You will get a thrill out of its speed, power, and smoothness.

WHIPPET



\$1,200 WHIPPET FOUR-DOOR SEDAN. Flashing performance—power, speed, stamina, and economy proved in dramatic demonstrations. Fully equipped—with motor meter, chains, hood cover and spot light added.

Only a Few Days Left

The Contest positively closes January 31, 1928. Don't hesitate any longer. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Once you see the wonderful opportunities, the benefits, the advantages of this Contest you will never be satisfied until you have sent in your solution. For simplicity and fairness of rules, for thrills and satisfaction, this "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle Contest sweeps aside all competition for popularity and establishes a new standard of satisfaction.

2nd Grand Award—Total Value, \$1,400

Your choice of two \$1,150 cars and \$250 cash extra. "Extra cash" totalling \$1,280 is offered with the first seven prizes. How to win this "extra cash" is explained below—read particulars under the heading "\$1,280 Extra Cash with Grand Awards."

4th Grand Award—Total Value, \$500

\$350 cash and \$150 cash extra.

6th Prize—Total Value, \$200

\$150 cash and \$50 cash extra.

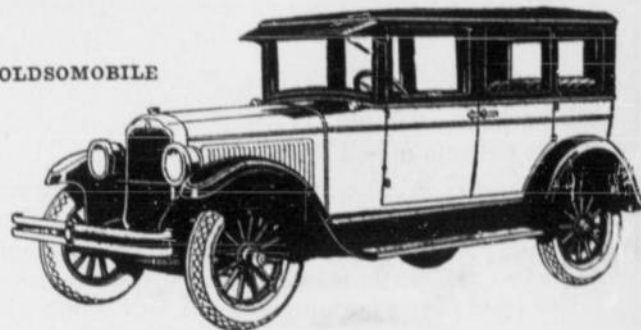
FIVE PRIZES—\$50 each.

TWENTY-EIGHT PRIZES—\$20 each.

FORTY PRIZES—\$10 each.

FORTY PRIZES—\$5.00 each.

OLDSMOBILE



\$1,500 OLDSMOBILE FOUR-DOOR SEDAN. Equipped with motor meter, hood cover, and trunk equipment. Smarter, roomier, more luxurious. Wonderful response to accelerator, wheel, or brakes.



Hon. T. A. Crerar, one of the two officials who erased one or more figures from the puzzle.

HOW TO ENTER Everyone has an Equal Opportunity

1. All residents of Canada living between Port Arthur, Ontario and the Pacific Coast can take part in the Contest except:

- The Grain Growers' Guide employees and their families.
- Residents in towns or cities with a population of over 2,500 unless the head of the household is actually operating a farm.

2. Additional puzzle charts may be obtained by writing to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. They will be mailed free of charge.

3. Every figure in this picture is complete and stands alone, the drawing is entirely free from tricks. If any contestant is in doubt, however, about a figure the Contest Department will be glad to give a ruling on it. Put a circle around the figure and send the marked chart with your letter to the Contest Secretary, care of The Grain Growers' Guide.

4. When you have solved the puzzle, fill out the big coupon carefully, putting your answer in the space provided. Note our very low subscription rates thereon. One Dollar pays for The Grain Growers' Guide for three whole years, and also qualifies your answer to compete for the prizes. Two Dollars pays for The Grain Growers' Guide for seven years, and Three Dollars for eleven years. Subscriptions for a longer term than 11 years not accepted. The value of the first seven prizes increases with each Dollar sent in up to Ten Dollars (see prize list). A renewal subscription counts the same as a new subscription and will be extended from the day the present subscription expires.

5. Every Dollar sent in must represent your own subscription or one collected from a person who is eligible to enter the Contest (see rule 1). If you pay for any other person's subscription out of your own pocket you will be disqualified. You must in every case collect the full subscription price from the subscriber whose name you send in.

5a. The prize list is a generous one, therefore the full amount of the subscription must be sent direct to The Grain Growers' Guide. No premiums are given where a solution is entered in the Contest, nor can agents or postmasters deduct a commission. Solutions cannot be changed after they reach the Contest Office.

6. You can submit more than one answer if you like, but each answer must be accompanied by at least a \$1.00 subscription. If

more than one answer is sent in, one of which wins one of the first seven prizes, the money sent in with your other answers will not increase the value of that prize.

7. Readers who give their subscription to some other contestant and later on want to send in an answer themselves may do so. No further payment is necessary providing they write on the big coupon on this page the name of the person to whom they paid their subscription, also the amount paid. Space is provided at the bottom of the coupon for this purpose.

8. Contestants should remit by Postal Note, Bank, Postal, or Express Money Order. These should be made payable to The Grain Growers' Guide.

9. Anyone who has won \$300 or more in one of our previous Figure Puzzle Contests cannot win either of the First Four Prizes in this Contest. Only one person in any household can win a regular prize. The Contest closes January 31, 1928.

10. A contestant may receive help from anyone except:

- Another contestant taking part in this Contest.
- Anyone who has won more than \$300 in any previous "Guide" Figure Puzzle Contest.

11. In case a second puzzle is necessary to break a tie for any prize, the tying contestants will solve another Figure Puzzle requiring accuracy in addition and subtraction. The rules recited herein will apply to the second puzzle with whatever additions or modifications are found necessary. Should two or more persons send solutions to the Second Puzzle which tie for a prize, that prize with as many prizes following as there are persons tied will be equally divided among them. The Grain Growers' Guide reserves the right not to accept any remittance with the Second Puzzle.

12. The right is reserved to alter these rules and regulations for the protection of contestants or "The Guide"; to refund subscriptions and disqualify any competitors on the recommendation of the Judges. Contestants agree, upon entering the Contest, to abide by these rules and to accept the decision of the Judges in all matters as final. All prize winners must agree to submit an affidavit upon any point if requested.

--- R-a-d-i-o ---

By D. R. P. COATS



Westinghouse
SPECIAL
only
\$ 78.00
Stripped

The Greatest Value in Radio

The unparalleled performance and pleasing appearance of this new model will amaze you. It sets a new standard for radio sets of the moderate price class. Contains all the latest improvements, including one-dial control. Uses the new Westinghouse UX-201-B radiotrons which consume but half the filament current of tubes of equal power. And the price is only \$78.00, tubes extra.

The 57 is but one example of the surprising values awaiting you in the complete new line of Westinghouse radio sets. There is a model to meet every requirement of socket or battery operation—one that will serve you best in your location—at a price that will suit your purse. Ask the nearest Westinghouse dealer for a demonstration.

WESTERN DISTRIBUTORS
H. G. LOVE & COMPANY LTD. TAYLOR AND PEARSON LTD.
Calgary, Alta. Edmonton, Alta.
W. G. VOGAN LIMITED THE ELECTRIC SHOP LTD.
Regina, Sask. Saskatoon, Sask.
CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE CO., LTD., Winnipeg, Man.

Westinghouse

\$ 5⁰⁰ Down After Two Weeks' Free Trial!
Westinghouse Radio
Outfits complete, ready to set up. Nothing extra to buy. Two Weeks' Free Trial. Write today for details of this great offer. Send for free Radio Book showing complete line Westinghouse models.
BABSON BROS. 110 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man., Dept. R318
218 Front St., East, Toronto, Ont.

'Radio is Better with Battery Power'

Radio batteries



It is well to emphasize the name **RELIABLE** when buying batteries. The service and value embodied in each battery warrants the preference.

THE DOMINION BATTERY CO. LIMITED
Toronto 2
Montreal Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

Owning and operating Broadcasting Station CKCL—also broadcasting from Stations CKY, CFQC, CFCE, CFEN, CFDC



RELIABLE



STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

It is not too late to enter but the last announcement of The Guide's big contest appears on pages 20-1. Don't miss it!



One day's collection of second-hand toys in CJRM studio.

Puzzle—Find the Mike

IN response to announcements made by CJRM on behalf of The Moose Jaw Boy Scouts, radio listeners have been sending in used toys for distribution among poor children at Christmas. When necessary, the toys are repaired by Rover Scouts in a special factory they have opened for the purpose. The toys are taken away from CJRM studio every day and this picture shows a pile waiting to be removed.

Quiet in the Studio

Many visitors to radio studios fail to realize the necessity for maintaining perfect silence while the announcer or his artists are busy at the microphone. This is, of course, very natural, as one is apt to forget that the draped chamber is "on the air" and that every whisper is likely to be picked up and projected into space for hundreds of miles in every direction.

Apart from consideration for the distant listener who prefers his music or radio talks unaccompanied by rasping coughs or the noise of shuffling feet, the announcer himself or the performers engaged in the serious business of broadcasting deserve the background of a silent studio. Efforts have been made at numerous stations to prevent interruption by placing plate glass windows between the studios and the special reception rooms reserved for visitors. At these stations the rules are very strict—though not unnecessarily so—and no one but the announcers and artists actually performing are permitted entrance to the sanctum. The windows satisfy the curiosity of those who wish to see how broadcasting is conducted, while loud speakers enable them to hear what is going on.

There is no question that the broadcasters can do better work before the microphone when their attention is not distracted by interruptions, and efficient studio managers take every precaution to protect their artists in this respect.

Performing Under Difficulties

Quite recently, an elocutionist was invited to broadcast a dramatic reading from a prominent Canadian station. He gave the recital in the luxuriously furnished studio. Beneath his feet was a carpet intended to subdue echoes and which must have cost in the neighborhood of a thousand dollars. The walls were picturesquely draped for the same purpose; the furniture was all selected with a view to preventing sound reflections. There were plate glass windows to shut off visitors who might inadvertently sneeze or speak in stage whispers, and everything seemed to have been designed for the comfort of the artist.

The latter had not been reading long, however, before there commenced a

series of interruptions and disconcerting disturbances. During a sad scene, two electricians entered the studio and busied themselves in testing some remote control wires. In the middle of another pathetic passage, a gentleman in squeaky boots walked around within a few feet of the reader. Doors opened and closed, phone bells rang, clocks struck—there were all kinds of interruptions to disturb the reader. As a result, the recital was not the success it might have been, though possibly the listeners were none the wiser. The point is that the lack of proper studio management was unfair alike to the artist, to the public and to those who paid for the handsome noise-eliminators in the studio.

Few listeners appreciate the difficult conditions under which some radio artists work. The "deadness" of acoustically insulated walls and floors—essential for good electrical transmission—is in itself enough to disconcert new artists. For our part, if of fered the choice between wall echoes and squeaky boots, we would prefer the former—that is to say, if we were radio artists.

5,000 Watter for Winnipeg

The power of CKY, the Manitoba government station at Winnipeg, is to be increased to 5,000 watts within a few months, according to an official announcement. The present 500-watt station is to be placed at Brandon.

The estimated cost of the big new 5,000 watter is between \$75,000 and \$100,000 and it is understood that the Agricultural College site will be used. It is stated that CKY is the only Canadian station paying its way. This is not strictly correct, though it is true that the subsidy from receiving licenses issued in Manitoba is a help which is not enjoyed by any other stations providing broadcast services in Canada.

To Guide Readers

The radio editor will be glad to receive letters from readers of this page. He cannot undertake to answer questions concerning troubles in radio sets nor can he advise on the comparative merits of commercial apparatus. The former will be most satisfactorily dealt with by the manufacturers or their agents.

While not accepting responsibility for the efficiency of any radio apparatus advertised in The Guide, the radio editor might say that he surveys the advertisements in this magazine and finds them generally representative of the best equipment and for the most reliable manufacturers.

The radio editor welcomes suggestions for subjects upon which readers would like to have information. Please address all mail care of The Guide.

What Fruit Breeders are Doing

Continued from Page 5

Latham raspberry, originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm has brought in an income of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to the farmers of that State. The plums and plum-cherry hybrids originated by N. E. Hansen of the South Dakota Experiment Station have been of inestimable value to the entire upper Mississippi Valley region, and the new plums originated at Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm offer promise of similar value. These are but a few of the many new fruits already originated which will undoubtedly form important industries as soon as their



A large-fruited bush cherry (*Prunus tomentosa*) grown from seed imported from China. This cherry is a handsome ornamental, is very productive and is adapted to a wider range of conditions than are the common sweet or sour cherries.

merits have become known. Nurserymen and commercial growers are following the breeding work with greatest interest.

Although some of the valuable new varieties have originated as the result of planting seed of selected varieties, breeders have found that hand-made crosses are more often of value, and most breeders use hand crossing almost entirely in their fruit improvement work. If the parents of a fine new variety are known it is then possible to repeat the cross in the hope of securing still finer forms.

Requires Time

Most fruits are relatively long lived crops and it is not easy to change a fruit industry over to a new variety unless it is very much better than the older sorts. The variety must be fruited for several years to determine its qualities. It must then be fruited in different sections to determine its range of adaptability. Nurserymen must be convinced of its value and induced to propagate it and, finally, the grower must see just how it will fit in to his farm business, taking into consideration the market demands and the fruits he already grows.

New varieties will undoubtedly become important most quickly in regions where few fruits are grown. For this reason Prof. Hansen's new varieties have been distributed with remarkable rapidity. They are in many places the only fruits that are grown. In such regions fruit breeding is and should be given the heartiest and most generous support.

There is probably no region in North America where any farming can be carried on which cannot produce an abundance of fruit. Fruits are native to even the coldest farming regions and other fruits may be introduced from other parts of the world having similar conditions. In many instances selections of the finest wild fruits may be of

sufficient value to be introduced immediately into cultivation. As an example, may be mentioned the American cranberry bush, which grows abundantly in Manitoba. The finest wild bushes were first brought together by Dr. Morgan of Antioch College, Ohio, and grown for several years. From these have been selected a few which are being propagated for introduction into the trade.

Material Awaiting Breeders

The bush cherry, *Prunus tomentosa*, a native of Asia from Manchuria to Kashmir, is a second example. Seed was imported and plants were grown to fruiting. Selections of the best of these are being propagated for introduction into the trade.

In breeding apples, pears, plums and the other cherries for the coldest regions the hardy wild forms must be improved by crossing with cultivated varieties. There are several extremely hardy forms of each of these fruits and there is every reason to suppose that it will only be a matter of time before fine fruited varieties will be grown almost everywhere that a wild form can be grown. The most rapid progress can only be made with the fullest co-operation of all those interested.

The best wild forms of fruits need to be collected for study and for use by breeders. For example, there are many fine native crab apples which are not large growing. The hardiest forms of the bush types are especially needed by breeders. The fruit of most of them may be made into fine jellies and will improve the flavor of apple juices. Notes on their use are welcomed by breeders. There is a thornless blackberry native to the colder portions of eastern North America. Large fruited selections of this thornless form are desirable for breeding thornless sorts. Though many wild bushes of the American Cranberry bush have been examined in selecting for the first plantation of this fruit ever grown, it can hardly be possible that the largest and best have yet been found, especially for the most exposed location. Better varieties of the choke and pin or bird cherry, the buffalo berry, the June or saskatoon berry, native gooseberries and currants and dozens of other fruits may be located.

Fruits might be classified into groups according to their stage of development by the breeder. The fruits just mentioned above are for the most part unimproved and every one should be on the lookout for the finest fruited wild forms. Fruits such as the strawberry, raspberry, apple, plum and cherry have been worked with longer, and the kind of work needed with such fruits depends on the region in which the improvement is being done. Fine fruited wild plants of each may be found which will help breeders, but in regions where these fruits are being grown extensively improvement work is likely to be much more complicated than the mere selection work.



A white strawberry produced by the art of the fruit breeder.

NEW BALL-BEARING STOCKHOLM

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The Chalk Box

Continued from Page 3

"Maybe the teacher'll let you take it right into the schoolhouse, now 't your father's trustee," Russ insinuated.

"Wouldn't it be too bad if the little boy's wheel had to stand outside?" observed Crimp with vast sarcasm to his cousin Oscar.

"Whyn't you walk to school like other kids?" Ox demanded. "'Fraid you'll get tired?"

Little Mose's dream of glory and conquest had long since faded into nothingness, and a visit from Harvey—this was two days before—while it heartened him temporarily, had served only to plunge him into deeper dejection when it was over. Little Mose asked:

"You like it—goin' to school in the village?"

"I do now," said Harvey. "At first I didn't, but now I like it fine. We got a peach of a ball field."

"You don't never wish you was back here?" Little Mose persisted hopefully.

"You can have more fun in the village."

"I wish we lived there."

At supper time he had sounded out his father. "Pa, will you have to be trustee ag'in next year?"

Big Mose grinned. "I reckon the's some that think they could get along without it. Why?"

"Oh, I jest wondered. I was thinkin' if they got somebody else, you wouldn't have to stay here, if you had a chance to go work in the factory, down in the village, like Harvey Malloy's father did."

His parents both laughed at him then, but he discovered later that he had an ally in his mother. It was after he had gone to bed that he heard her say, low-voiced, in the next room, "I sometimes wish we could live in the village, for his sake. The children there have so many more advantages."

"Shucks!" Big Mose had replied. "The' ain't no place like a farm to bring up a boy."

As for the bicycle, Little Mose found that there was still room in the woodshed for it, despite the wood. He could just slide it in edgewise—with some difficulty as to the handlebars and pedals—and there would be more space presently. Around the 15th there came a cold spell and a fire was kept burning in the schoolhouse stove every day for nearly a week. Little Mose was surprised to see how quickly the wood disappeared. Soon he had more room than he needed. He mentioned the fact, and his satisfaction, to his father one night.

"You say you can stand your wheel in edgeways now?" Big Mose enquired.

"Pretty near. I can stand it across the corner, and it almost goes in straight."

His father seemed more surprised than Little Mose had been—and much less gratified. "I'll look into this," he said.

Next morning he came to the schoolhouse, and Little Mose heard him talk with the teacher about the wood. "Keep track o' what you burn from now on, 'n' we'll find out," Big Mose said.

At the time he didn't understand what his father meant, and he soon forgot all about it in a dispute that he had with Russ Orville over his right to keep his bicycle in the woodshed at all. The quarrel was egged on by Crimp and Ox and lasted all the week. The following Monday, however, Little Mose learned why the teacher was to keep track of the wood. He accompanied his father, who had gone to meet her at the depot—since she went home for the week-ends—and on their way back the teacher said:

"I've been watching the wood, Mr. Daskam, and there's certainly something wrong. I haven't used half of what's disappeared since you spoke to me about it."

"You're sure?" his father asked.

"Yes. Positive."

Big Mose's mouth set grimly. "We'll see about that," he said. "Talk about chalk boxes!"

As they neared the schoolhouse, Little Mose saw Birch Orville come out from his stable door and stroll toward them, as if he had been watching for their approach. He came up as Big Mose

stopped in front of the schoolhouse to let the teacher out of the wagon. Big Mose looked at him without speaking, but Orville seemed not to notice. Instead he surveyed Little Mose with hostile eyes.

"I wish," he said, speaking, of course, to the man, "that you'd do something to this boy o' your'n to make him quit pesterin' Russ. They bin fightin' all the week."

"What o' that?" There was little cordiality in Big Mose's voice. "Ain't your boys cab'ble o' takin' care o' themselves? You said they was once."

"They can," Birch Orville retorted. "It's the everlastin' naggin'. They've stood about as much o' that as they're goin' to. I jest wanted to warn you, that's all. If your boy keeps it up, it'll be his own fault if they pitch into him some day 'n' he gets hurt."

"Now, look here!" said Big Mose. "If your boys mind their own bus'ness, everythin'll be all right, 'n' my boy'll tend to his'n. As for warnin's, I got one to give to you. I reckon you've maybe heard the talk o' what's happened in the districk wood here in times past? Well, I ain't cale'latin' to have it happen ag'in this year. See?"

Orville bristled. "What do you mean?"

"I reckon you know what I mean," Big Mose returned, and drove on.

Birch Orville turned, scowling, back toward his barn.

With great enlightenment in his soul, Little Mose went to the schoolhouse. At the door he encountered Russ.

"'Fraid cat!" young Orville taunted. "Rode 'ith your father this mornin', didn't you? Whyn't you bring your wheel to school? You're 'fraid to, that's why. 'Cause you know you hain't got no right to leave it in the woodshed. You dassn't!"

Little Mose swelled with rage. "I'll show you if I dassn't! I guess I ain't afraid o' you!" Then, remembering the early stages of the quarrel: "You dassn't say I stole no chalk box, any more. You're a thief yourself!"

"I'm a what?" Russ Orville bleated.

"You're a—" But the bell rang just then and they had to postpone the argument. At recess he returned to the attack.

"The teacher says your father's been takin' wood from the woodshed 'n' burnin' it himself—but I guess he won't no more, 'n' I guess I'll keep my wheel there if I want to, too."

At noon he walked all the way home for the particular purpose of bringing his bicycle back and reinstating it in its accustomed place. He experienced an exultant thrill when this defiance met with absolute silence on the part of the enemy. But that night, when with jaunty step he returned to the woodshed, a woeful sight met his eyes. The bicycle was buried under a heap of tumble firewood. Little Mose disinterred his possession. The handle-bars were gone, the frame was twisted and bent; the wire spokes in the wheels were broken, the tires were hacked and cut to pieces. For several minutes Little Mose gazed in mute horror at the work of destruction. Then with a howl of rage and grief he ran for home as fast as he could leg it.

His father listened with mounting anger as he told his tale. Then, "You come with me," he said.

They found Birch Orville milking. He looked up at them in apparent surprise. Big Mose did not waste time on preliminaries.

"I've come for damages. I want the price o' my boy's wheel that your young whelps ruined over in the schoolhouse woodshed this aft' noon. 'N' I want it now."

"Huh?" Orville demanded. "What do you mean? What's eatin' you now?"

"You know what I mean! Little Mose's bicycle was busted this aft' noon, 'n' your young uns done it, 'n' you know it. Maybe you set 'em up to it."

"Is that so?" Birch Orville got to his feet. "Say! What's the idee? Come ragin' round here like a mad bull, tellin' me what I know 'n' what I don't! What do you think you be, anyway?"

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"If you don't know nothin' about it, ask them boys o' yourn."

For an instant Orville glowered; then he stepped to an inside door and bawled, "Al, you come here." When Crimp presently appeared, his father addressed him: "Did you bust Mose Daskam's wheel today?"

Crimp gawked. "I hain't busted no wheel."

"Has Russ?"

"I dunno—not's I know of."

"Go ask him. Bring him here," his father ordered.

Russ also asserted ignorance of the ruined bicycle.

"There!" said Orville to Big Mose. "What you got to say now?"

"You don't bamboozle me with no lies like that, Birch Orville."

"He called me a thief!" interpolated Russ suddenly, pointing at Little Mose.

Orville's face turned a dull brick red. He took a step toward Big Mose—so threateningly that Little Mose retreated.

"Lookit here! You ain't the Lord o' Heaven to come round tellin' other men what to do. This mornin' you 'cused me o' stealin' your blasted wood. Now you want to buldoze money out o' me for some toy that's got broke, or bin left where the woodpile could fall on to it. Good Lord! How much you sale late a man'll stand? You think because you're a school trustee that you can run the universe?"

Little Mose saw his father's hands clinch. "Run the universe! You bet you're the one to talk about that! That's what you 'n' your tribe've bin doin' ever since you lived here—'n' now't somebody's made a move to stop it, it's a crime. You're goin' to pay for that wheel, 'n' you're goin' to pay for the wood you've took from the woodshed this fall, 'n' I'm the one that's goin' to make you do it! Get that?"

Birch Orville sneered. "You're such a saint 't you can do anythin', can't you? I know you 'n' your kind! What about that chalk box That wa'n't stealin', was it? You hypocrite! You'd steal the districk money if you got a chance—"

Big Mose drew back a mighty fist and struck him full in the face. Orville staggered and fell. With a terrified squawk, Russ fled toward the house. Crimp stared, open-mouthed. Little Mose gazed in wonder, until his father grasped him by the hand and led him away without a word.

Of the many happenings that followed, Little Mose understood only a few. He knew that the Orvilles and Ox Conklin suddenly turned their malice on the teacher and caused such rioting and confusion in the school that she quit after a week of it, and his father had to get someone to take her place—but couldn't for over a month, until others beside the Orvilles and the Conklins began to complain—and when he finally did, it was a man who seemed to hate them all, and was equally hated in turn. But there was much more than that. Big Mose was to be tried in court for something terrible called 'sault and batt'ry. This was because he had hit Birch Orville. But he was going to get even. He was going to have Orville tried, too, for stealing the schoolhouse wood and setting up Russ and Crimp to wreck the bicycle. It was all very exciting, because if the law found Birch Orville guilty it could send him to jail, but—very terrifying too—it might decide to send Big Mose to jail instead. At least that was Little Mose's comprehension of the matter.

Spring came before the case was tried. Little Mose was delighted when his father let him come to court the first day, but one hour of it killed his enthusiasm. It was very disappointing. There was a great deal of talk which seemed to mean nothing—to him or anybody else. Many of the neighbors were there. Some of them talked too—after swearing to tell the truth several times over. Some talked on his father's side and some on Orville's.

It was a week before the law decided. Big Mose came home that night very glum and angry. The court had found him guilty of hitting Birch Orville in the face and had fined him \$70. As for Birch, the law had decreed that he was innocent of the charge brought against him. "Insufficient evidence," the judge had said.

Russ Orville was waiting when Little Mose arrived at the schoolhouse next morning. "Yah-h!" he taunted. I guess you 'n' your father won't get so fresh ag'in right away."

Little Mose had no reply.

But someone besides the Lord was on their side, after all, as became evident that night. Horace Potter and Mill Stacy, representing a group of indignant neighbors, came to see Big Mose just after dark.

"You come along with us," said Potter, "'n' we'll get justice done round here in spite o' the law."

"What you aimin' at?" Big Mose enquired.

"We got all the stuff ready. 'We're goin' over 'n' tar 'n' feather Birch Orville's barn, 'n' if he lets a hoot out of him he'll get a dose o' the same."

Big Mose shook his head in disgust. "No! I'm sick o' this hull neighborhood. Don't count me in on none o' your tar 'n' featherin' parties. 'I'm sellin' out here's quick's I can. I'm leavin'. I don't want nothin' more to do with anythin' round here."

Potter stared. So did Little Mose. Stacy spoke up. "You mean you're quit- tin'?" Jest because you lost a suit ag'in Birch Orville?"

"Tain't that. It's the hidebound way this districk looks at things. The Orvilles can steal all the wood they want, 'n' nobody makes a peep. But let me so much 's give an empty chalk box to my kid 'n' the's a howl like I'd robbed the bank. You let them run the school as they please for 20-odd year, but you kick like Satan if I can't get a teacher for a month. I'm through."

"What's eatin' you?" Potter ejaculated. "Didn't we throw Birch Orville out 'n' elect you? Ain't we givin' you a chance to get even now?"

"'Nother chance to get in jail? No! I ain't goin' with you, 'n' that's flat. You may as well shet up 'n' clear out."

"You're yellow!" said Stacy. "Maybe some o' the things I heard Ed Conklin tellin' yestiddy is so. I reckon we've bin mistook about you. You'd oughter get this tar 'n' feathers yourself!"

"Naw!" snarled Potter. "We wouldn't waste nothin' so val'ble on a critter like Daskam. Come on. We'll go over 'n' see Birch Orville 'n' tell him he's got our vote for trustee at the next school meetin'."

"Where we goin' to?" whispered Little Mose to his mother as the men stamped away.

"Sh-sh!" she said. "We're goin' to move to the village."

Perched high on the last load of his father's goods, as the wagon lumbered down the road, Little Mose watched the buildings on the farm that had been his home recede. His wish had come true; he was on his way to live in the village—but he was not happy. It was fulfillment under a cloud, for Russ Orville, Crimp, and Ox Conklin, from the time they first learned of his intended going, had conspired to make his life more miserable than ever.

"I guess we know what you're movin' for," Russ jeered. "It's because you dassn't live round here no longer. Your pa's got one lickin' 'n' you're 'fraid you'll get another!" And when he resented that last insult, and dared them, they pitched into him collectively and made good their threat.

So Little Mose went villageward, reluctant and ashamed. Even the prospect of Harvey and the ball field failed to lighten his spirits as it should. As the wagon passed the Orville farm, Russ ran out and made a face at him.

"'Fraid cat! Whatcha doin' up there? 'Fraid you'd get hurt, ain'tcha, if you was down where I could tetch you?"

Little Mose gazed straight ahead. "Wh'n't you ride on your bicycle?" mocked Russ. "Couldn't you steal chalk boxes enough to buy a new un?"

Big Mose took a cut at him with his whip. Russ dodged back "Sissy! 'Fraid cat! Thief!" he shouted.

A tumult of wrath burst over Little Mose. He sprang precariously to his feet, snatched up something close at hand, and flung it with all his might at his tormentor. The missile burst with a splintering crash upon Russ Orville's head. Scraps of leather, spools, a frog's



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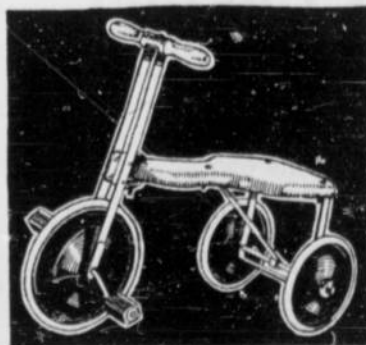


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rear leg, nameless miscellany flew in all directions.

For an instant, when he saw that he had hurled the chalk box to destruction, Little Mose was on the point of tears. The amazing outcome of his act checked them. With a bawl of fear, Russ turned and scuttled toward the barn, where Birch Orville appeared abruptly in the doorway. Little Mose stared. Then, with great nicety, he reseated himself and

The Grain Growers' Guide

brushed his hands.

His father turned at the corner, and a row of apple trees blotted the Orvilles from his sight. Little Mose drew a deep breath. A great weight had been lifted from his heart. He was no longer running away, with a duty left undone behind him. He leaned back and gazed up at the sky. The sun was shining. It looked as if it was going to be a very pleasant day.

Canada at Washington

Continued from Page 6

freer trade and fairer trade conditions between Canada and the United States. It is impossible to revive the reciprocity agreement of 1911. The trade pact of the future will be wider in scope and application. Canada and the United States are mutually dependent upon the natural resources of each other. Both countries at present are frankly protectionist, conceding nothing to one another because of their proximity and close relations. The U. S. tariff gives no preference to any Canadian commodity. Canada maintains against all the imports of the United States her maximum tariff duties. The situation is all the harder to redress because the scale of customs duties are in many respects strikingly dissimilar. Wise statesmen should find some way to increase a freer exchange of goods between the two countries without injury to producers in either country from ruinous competition. No individual item of the tariff can be singled out for rectification. A trade pact of lasting benefit would have to include many concessions, many adjustments and cover a far-flung field of economic interest.

Starred in Immigration Parley

Many troublesome questions involving Canadian citizens arise under the U. S. Immigration Act. Public attention has been focused especially upon the situation on the Detroit and Niagara frontier. Canadian citizens for a century had been permitted to cross and re-cross the international boundary without let or hindrance, going to and from their places of employment in the United States. American citizens employed in Canada enjoyed a similar privilege. This had been recognized by reciprocal arrangements between the Canadian and the United States departments of immigration. It rested upon the express terms of the Anglo-American treaty of 1794. The Dominion government therefore vigorously objected to regulations promulgated by the U. S. department of immigration, in May, 1927, requiring Canadian residents employed in nearby American industries to qualify as, and to become, immigrants to the United States.

The case for Canada was presented with great ability by Hon. Mr. Massey. His despatches upon the subject are state papers in which Canadians may justly take pride. However, he was confronted by the doctrine peculiar to the United States that a treaty is no longer binding upon that country if Congress sees fit to pass a law inconsistent with provisions of the treaty. The Washington authorities insisted that the treaty rights of Canadian nationals had been abrogated by the U. S. immigration act of 1924. Nevertheless, they yielded to Mr. Massey's insistence to the extent of suspending the objectionable regulations for six months, and pledged themselves to secure remedial legislation from Congress at the December session.

Tariff Negotiations Ticklish

Needless to say many restrictions upon imports from Canada are prejudicial to our agricultural interests. The tariff, being purely a domestic concern, little scope for action is afforded the Canadian Minister, unless, and until, he can bring about some new trade agreement with the United States. The Taber-Lenroot law, however, went beyond any tariff imposition, and was designed to place an embargo upon Canadian milk and cream, under the guise of sanitary regulations. The law had just been passed before Mr. Massey's arrival in Washington. He could use only his good offices to prevent regulations under this law becoming in fact an embargo. That a fairly satis-

factory understanding was finally reached was, of course, due in large measure to the officials of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, under the general direction of its minister, Hon. Wm. R. Motherwell, and the efficient leadership of his deputy, Dr. J. H. Grisdale. But the department will be the first to acknowledge the valuable service rendered by the Canadian Legation.

A vexatious problem presenting many phases and coming constantly before the Canadian minister at Washington for consideration, grows out of the illicit importation of intoxicating liquors from Canada to the United States, and the activity of the prohibition enforcement officials. The Dominion government has gone a long way in aiding the United States to enforce prohibition, and seeks no quarter for Canadians violating the laws of that country. However, it is admitted that many seizures of British and Canadian vessels on the high seas far beyond the twelve-mile limit, have been made by American officials. And, that in some cases their action has been denounced by the federal courts as unwarranted. Each case must, of course, stand or fall upon its own merits. But the Canadian minister has no other choice than to investigate where a Canadian citizen claims, with some appearance of truth, that he has been deprived of his liberty and property, without either due process of law, or in disregard of treaty rights.

Duty on Cattle

Were I authorized to speak for the Canadian minister, which I am not, or were I speaking to, instead of writing for, an audience in Western Canada, I would expect someone to ask me what Mr. Massey is doing to reduce or abolish the embargo-like tariff duty on young cattle exported from Canada to the United States. It would be a fair question, because for years those favoring Canadian representation at Washington have contended that such representation would bring about freer trade between Canada and the United States. Personally I have no doubt that had the Canadian Legation been established eight or nine years ago, when first authorized by parliament, had a Canadian minister been on the job in 1921, this obnoxious tariff duty would not have been carried forward from the Emergency Tariff into the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act.

Prevention is always more easy than cure. When Mr. Massey assumed office at Washington this duty on young cattle had been, for several years, a part of the permanent tariff law. It could only be eliminated by an act of Congress.

Tariff not Corrected Yearly

We had a revision of the tariff in Canada in 1907, and some changes in, or amendments to it, have been made at nearly every subsequent session of parliament. We are accustomed to tariff changes, great or small, being announced every year in the budget speech and coming up for general discussion in the budget debate. In Washington a revision of the tariff, once accomplished, remains intact until there is another general revision. The Fordney-McCumber Act contains many anomalies. Such for example as having logs on the dutiable list and lumber on the free list. In the chemical and non-ferrous metals schedules there are provisions which clearly negative the intent of Congress in passing legislation. Yet it would be almost impossible at the coming session of Congress to pass a bill correcting even a manifest clerical error. Because, if the small, select, standing committee on Ways and Means reported a bill to the House in any way amending the tariff act, it precipitates a fusillade of amendments and a parliamentary



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debate which would dominate the entire session. If Mr. Massey were able to enlist favorable action on the part of the President and his cabinet it is doubtful if their influence would be sufficient to bring about congressional action. It must always be remembered that in the United States, members of the cabinet do not occupy seats in the Congress, seldom visit the capitol, and that many of them have never served either in the Senate or in the House of Representatives.

Partial relief may be afforded Canadian cattle growers by a reduction of the duty under the so-called "flexible tariff clauses" of the Fordney-McCumber act. The subject is before the Tariff Commission. Up to date, so far as I know, neither the Canadian government nor the cattle growers of Western Canada have made any representations to the Commission. However, the door is open, and it is a matter of common knowledge that this subject is receiving the attention of the minister, and that considerable correspondence is being carried on between the Canadian Legation and leaders of the livestock industry in the prairie provinces.

Mr. Massey is a spare man of ascetic appearance, reminding one at times of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, and again of Hon. N. W. Rowell, as they appeared ten years ago. Both gentlemen, I hear, are putting on flesh with advancing years. Mr. Massey is many years younger than either, having just turned forty. But, he already has behind him a lifetime of high endeavor and achievement. He is a scholar, a philanthropist, a lover of the fine arts and a successful man of business.

Personally, I hold no brief for the Canadian Minister. At the time of his selection my own choice would have been a western man in close touch with the agricultural interests of the prairie provinces. I may have thought that a man more of the rough-diamond type would have nearer approach to the everyday member of Congress and the everyday citizen. I did not favor, and do not now, having the offices of the Legation and the residence of the minister under one roof. All, however, must admit that the minister and his staff are entitled to a fair chance, and should have behind them the loyal support of the Canadian people. Up to date, Mr. Massey has certainly made good. And Canadian visitors have found a never-failing welcome at the

Canadian Legation—Washington, D.C., Nov. 15, 1927.

Three weeks after Mr. King wrote the above article Viscount and Lady Willingdon paid their official visit to Washington, where they were the guests of the Canadian minister and Mrs. Massey. Here President Coolidge visited the Governor-General, and here also at a brilliant State banquet on December 7, many foreign dignitaries and high American officials set around the board.

On the following day Viscount Willingdon placed a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery. A troop of American cavalry came in from Fort Myer, Va., to act as escort. The Governor-General also paid his respects to the cross erected by the Canadian government as a memorial to Americans who died in the ranks of the Canadian army overseas.

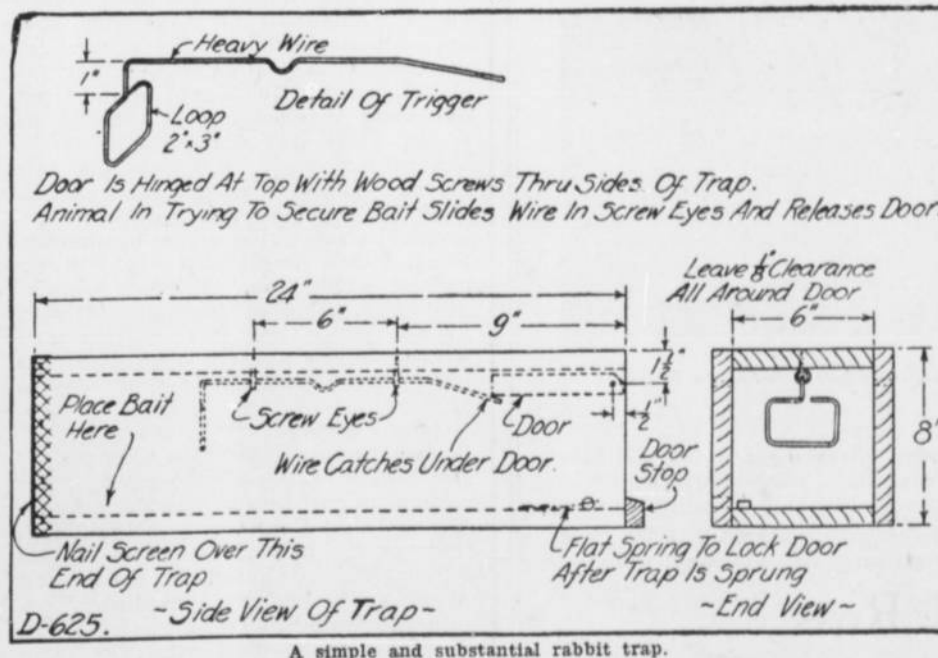
U.F.M. Convention

The twenty-fifth anniversary convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba will take place on January 10-13, at Portage la Prairie. A program has been prepared which will fittingly celebrate a quarter of a century of organization among rural people in the province. Each of the commercial enterprises connected with the farm movement will be represented. A special feature of the program for the first evening will be a U.F.M. historical pageant, arranged by R. D. Colquhoun of The Grain Growers' Guide. The dramatic reading will be given by Mr. Thomas MacIlwraith of the Wheat Pool, and the musical talent will be contributed by Portage la Prairie.

The entertainment Thursday evening, January 12, will be supplied by the Manitoba Wheat Pool, and both Thursday and Friday evening programs will be broadcast over CKY.

The executive and staff of the U.F.M. have been fortunate in receiving wonderful co-operation from other sources in laying the plans for this celebration. Invitation cards have been sent to those members whose names appear on the early records of the Association and to all others a cordial invitation is herewith extended. A record attendance at the convention is expected.

For the Good of Your Trees



A simple and substantial rabbit trap.

Fruit growers who haven't a rabbit tight fence may find something of value in this contribution from J. C. Fette, who writes:

"I am sending you diagram of a simple and substantial rabbit trap which I have found very satisfactory and consider it the best all around rabbit trap there is.

"The general construction is shown quite clearly in the diagram. The door is hinged with a flat head screw put through the side piece in a counter-sunk hole. It is well to tack a piece of leather or tin over these counter-sunk screw heads to keep sleet from freezing them tight. To open the door, stick a

nail through the hole and press down the spring. Simply put bait back of wire loop or trigger.

"This trap will work on a hillside, through rain, sleet, or snow, dogs can turn end over end or roll it anyway without injury to the trap or losing the game. As a general rule mice will not set it off unless they happen to climb up on the loop. Have had this happen a few times, however."

This trap would appear to be all that our subscriber claims and The Guide is not sure but what he is justified in his statement that it is about the best all around trap there is.



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Ear Specialist Sproule wants to help all who suffer from these Head Noises. He knows what misery those sounds of escaping steam—that bell ringing in the ear—that singing of crickets or insects—the humming—the puffing—the buzzing—the distant roaring—that dull heavy throbbing—means. He therefore offers a treatment, FREE, to all who write at once. Through this method many sufferers, in place of those roaring Noises, now enjoy a perfect quietness, in which natural sounds are heard quickly and distinctly.

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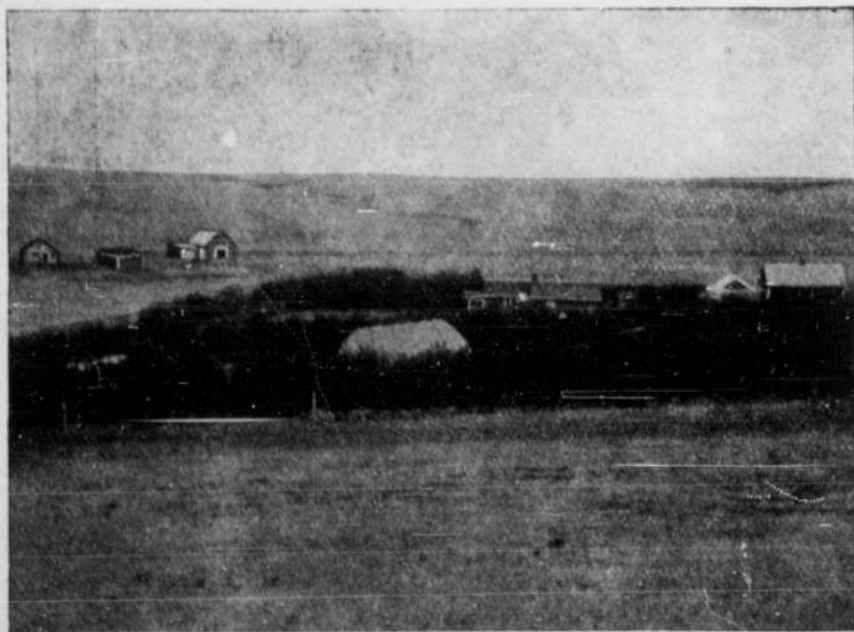
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The War Trail of Big Bear

Continued from Page 4

CHAPTER X In the Crucible

On Good Friday, the day following the massacre, John Fitzpatrick, farming instructor at Cold Lake, fifty miles to the north, was brought into camp by Big Bear's runners. The Indians had been told by Riel that the Americans would send troops to assist in their war against the Canadian government, and being an American, Fitzpatrick was looked upon as a friend.

King Bird put his head into Patenaude's lodge and said he had been sent by Wandering Spirit to summon me to the council sitting at the upper end of the camp. I had learned only too well what was likely to happen to anyone insane enough to disregard the war chief's wishes; I got up quickly and followed King Bird. As we walked along I said in Cree, with a wave of my hand in the direction of the smouldering ruins of Frog Lake:

"I hope there's going to be no more of that?"

King Bird looked at me with his engaging frankness. "Oh, no," he answered. "Wandering Spirit wants only to talk with you."

It was a beautiful morning—the 4th of April. An atmosphere of peace, a melting, slumbrous haze, rested over all the virgin loveliness of that wilderness land—its wooded slopes, its sweeping green expanses, its soft blue lakes under the wide skies. It was hard to believe that amid such smiling settings there had been staged just two days before one of the blackest tragedies in Canadian history.

The council sat on the grass in a circle, a triple row of painted and befeathered savages. They made a way for me to reach the hollow space in the centre, and Wandering Spirit, who sat on his heels inside the inner row, motioned me to a seat beside him on the right. He wore his war bonnet and a rifle rested across his knees. From the bonnet depended five broad white eagle plumes, their points jet-tipped, for each of which I had heard him boast he meant to have a white man's life. Until then he had taken just two, those of Quinn and Father Fafard, so that three were still needed to make good his boast.

Immediately behind Wandering Spirit sat Imasees, half-brother to King Bird. Imasees was the real instigator of the Frog Lake atrocities, though clever enough so to manoeuvre that upon others should fall the blame. He was emphatically a dangerous Indian—a cool, commanding figure in the flush of young manhood, with muscles of spring steel and the features of a Roman legionary. He wore his hair roached above his unwinking black eyes, like a horse's foretop, and he had about him something of the dominating force, which despite his age still remained to Big Bear. In fact, so striking an example of the pure type of Plains savage was Imasees that notwithstanding his crafty and treacherous nature, I could not but confess a degree of secret admiration for him.

John Pritchard sat in the centre of the hollow space, with Mr. Simpson beside him. I noticed Fitzpatrick sitting with some half-breeds, including Andre Nault, Louis Goulet and Abram Montour, on the left of the circle. Louis Patenaude, my guard in camp, and Alexis Crossarms sat immediately beside Wandering Spirit on the left; William Gladien on his right. The Plain Crees completely surrounded us. As I walked to the place assigned me and glanced over the banked ring of bedaubed and forbidding faces, a sense of the peril which hemmed us in came upon me. Should we ever again pass that barrier of sinister faces? I tried to tell myself that we should, but it was not easy.

Wandering Spirit fixed me with the eyes that always seemed to bore into one's very soul and raising a hand as if to impress me with the importance of what he had to say, he began:

"You are one of them, the big Company. You trade with the Crees for furs and write everything down in a book. Tell me—you know: The Com-

pany sold this land to the Big Chief Woman; took money for it. Why did they do that? This land belongs to us. The Company did not own it. But they are rich because they got much money for something that was not theirs. We are not rich. We are poor. Often we do not have enough to eat. So we have taken back the land, and when it is sold again—to the Long-Knives (Americans)—the money will come to us, not to the Company.

"You saw what happened the other day; how Sioux Speaker and those other men dropped. It is iyamun when the Crees make war! Plenty blood runs. This, that began the other day—it will go on until there are no longer any Canadians here. That was my vow when I fired the first shot. Now, say: Why did they sell the land? How much did they get?"

I realized the need for carefully-considered replies to any questions he might put to me. I was in no hurry to answer. Wandering Spirit, backed no doubt by Imasees, had set a trap for me. I was the only living white man who had witnessed the butchery at Frog Lake. It gave him, I think, a sense of uneasiness when he looked at me and recalled that. It was an omen of bad luck. On the morning of that day of blood he had intended I should die with the others, planned to that end, ordering me again and again to join and stay with them. But some friendly Indian, on one pretext or another, was sure a moment later to take me aside, so that when the fatal moment arrived with the firing of the first shot I was in the trading shop, fitting Yellow Bear with a cap. Wandering Spirit had never forgiven me, I knew, for being still alive and I had no doubt his mind was made up, notwithstanding his professions of goodwill, to remedy the miscarriage of his designs and dispose of me at the earliest opportunity. That might arise at any instant with a hasty slip of my tongue.

Wandering Spirit knew no English and our conversation was carried on in Cree.

"I do not carry all these things in my head," I said at length, "but I will try to tell you. The Hudson's Bay Company did not sell the country; as you say, it was not theirs to sell. But the Great Mother thought they had some rights. They had been here two hundred years. That is a long time. If you had lived for two hundred years on a piece of land you would be very bitter if somebody took it away. The Queen made a treaty with the Indians and the Hudson's Bay Company had to give up the land—most of it. They could not be driven out—or where would the Indians have traded their furs?—and they had to live somewhere; they had to have land for their posts. Now, you ask why the Great Mother paid money to the Company. I will tell you. The Company had been good to the Indians, so the Great Mother when she sent her money chiefs to make the treaty paid the Company three hundred thousand pounds."

Wandering Spirit clapped his hands over his mouth in the Cree gesture of astonishment too colossal for expression in words. Then he swung suddenly upon me and said in his peculiarly penetrative tones:

"You knew about the fighting at Duck Lake—knew before the bad day here. If you Company men were friends of the Crees, you would have told the news. You told us nothing."

The fight, between Riel and the North-West Mounted Police, occurred on March 26; we had learned of it five days later. Frog Lake followed on April 2. This was April 4. We had not thought it wise to say anything to the Indians about the rising at Duck Lake.

I said: "I overheard something of your talk. You knew all about it—more than we did. I could not tell you anything."

"Well, we will see how much you know now," he persisted. "Tell me all about it—the half-breed war; how it started, who were killed, how many soldiers, where they are. Speak with one tongue."

He had given me a formidable and disturbing task. "Mr. Simpson brought me a musinagan from Pitt. It tells about Duck Lake—the fighting. I will get the paper and read it to you." I rose, but he stopped me with a gesture. "If you saw it, you know what it says. You don't need the paper."

My position had now reached a point of extreme difficulty and danger. I could not rely on memory to give him exact details of the battle or of the movements and numbers of troops—already on their way from the East to the Saskatchewan. Yet there were half-breeds in the camp able to read English and I knew that the paper would be taken and read by one of them following this examination and that any trifling discrepancy would be seized on by Wandering Spirit to fix upon me a charge of falsehood and attempt to mislead the band. A pretext to denounce me as an enemy of the Crees was all that was wanted by Wandering Spirit. "You must think me very wise, Kah-paypamahchakwayo," I replied. "I am not so clever. You do not make it easy for me; you make it hard." I looked round at the rows of tense, unsmiling faces. Some of them, I knew, were my friends.

"Hear—I am speaking to the council—I want to say, I will tell all I remember! If I leave anything out that is in the paper—if I do not tell something exactly as it is there—do not say I spoke with two tongues. That will not be so!" A shout of the approving "How!" ran round the circle. I went on:

"The South Branch half-breeds, misled by Riel and other headmen, threatened to seize the traders' stores at Duck Lake. The chief of the mounted police, with fifty men, on the way from Fort Carlton to Duck Lake to protect the stores, met the half-breeds under Riel and Dumont and a battle followed. Eleven of the white men were killed; some wounded. Some of the half-breeds and a few of Beady's Crees, also. A bullet ploughed through Gabriel Dumont's scalp; the white chief was wounded in the face. The police had returned to Carlton. The head chief of the mounted police had arrived there with one hundred more men, but he had burned Fort Carlton and removed down to Prince Albert. One of the Queen's big soldier chiefs had reached the Touchwood Hills with two thousand men. More soldiers were following from Red River. An—"

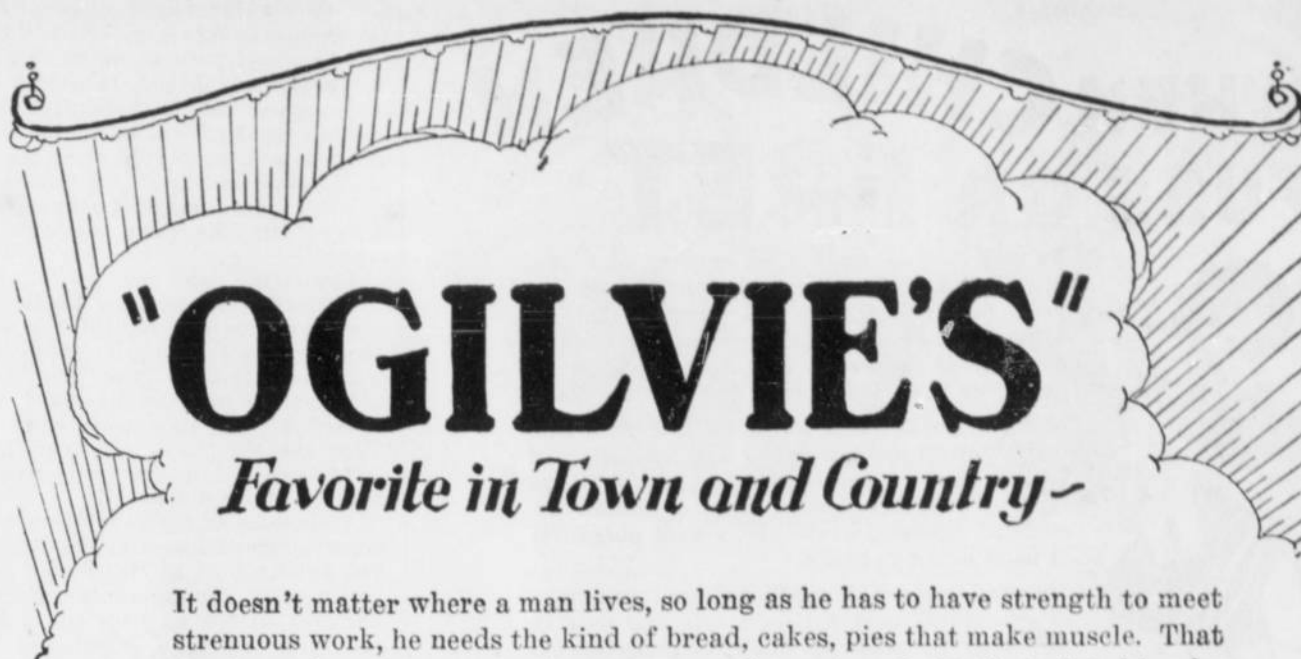
"I don't believe all this!" Wandering Spirit broke in excitedly. "Liar!" I looked him in the eye. "You asked me to tell you what the paper says. I am telling you. I don't know whether it's true or not. Some things I am not very sure about. But about the soldiers—I remember that."

"You seem to remember everything against us—all this talk of soldiers coming to fight us," he sneered. He regarded me darkly for a moment; then: "I am going to ask another question. A minute ago you wanted everyone to hear you. Let them hear you now when you answer: Do you want to see Riel win, or the whites? Whose side are you on?" I hope never again to find myself in so critical a predicament. I could not bring myself, in no matter what extremity, to say I sided with these out-throats, even though, because the thought of death so appalled me just then, I had taken the hand held out to me by the arch-assassin when he promised on the demand of Oneepohayo that I should not be harmed—that lean, claw-like hand the closing of which half an hour before had loosed the ball that stretched poor Quinn dead at his feet.

What I finally did say—and I spoke to the whole council—was:

"The other day you made us—ten white men—prisoners, over yonder. A little later nine died. I am glad that I am alive—that you saved me—but I have no life of my own any more. It is yours. I am in your camp. Who can I side with?"

I was manoeuvring to avoid stating a deliberate falsehood, but the effect to me was startling. I had looked for quick manifestations of anger over an evasive answer. What I met was a chorus of approval of my reply. In brief, I had made a hit. But not with Wandering Spirit. Of that his face was the unspoken evidence.



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I took advantage of a temporary lull in events to move, with the air of regarding my position in the camp as definitely established, to a seat in the open space near Pritchard, about six feet in front of Wandering Spirit. But a moment later he turned on me again and said sharply:

"Say that you will stay with the Crees—will help them, not try to get away!"

I nodded.

I could see his eyes kindle as he looked off to the right for a second; then he faced me again: "Swear it!" he commanded. "Raise your hand!"

But the sympathy of many in the council had by this swung over to me. They shouted "He did swear!"

"Namoyal!" retorted the war chief angrily. "He did not!"

A clamour of virulent dispute arose, my champions asserting loudly that I had sworn, most of Big Bear's men as vociferously combating the statement. The war of words mounted to an uproar, till at length Wandering Spirit, fearing an actual clash between the two factions, Wood and Plain Crees, dropped the point and I escaped taking the hateful oath.

I have many times thought over the occurrence and long ago reached the conclusion that what followed was just one detail, worked out probably by Imasees or by Imasees and Wandering Spirit together, in the game these two master-conspirators had set out to play.

I question if, barring Big Bear himself and his son-in-law, The Lone Man—perhaps the bravest redskin I ever knew there was in that whole camp of two hundred lodges a single Indian who was not afraid of Wandering Spirit. I do not except even Imasees, truculent by nature though he was. The Lone Man and the war chief hated each other with a deadly enmity, but—because of that no doubt—they also avoided one another, contact spelling danger for both. No brave in his right mind who wished to continue living would deliberately have provoked Wandering Spirit.

Oseewoosgan—Bald Head—was very old and he had the mind of a very old man. That is why I put him down a tool of Imasees. From his actions and appearance I am certain no sense of danger entered his shrunken old brain as, leaning heavily on a stick, he pushed his way into the circle and bending over, with a finger pointed derisively at the war chief, piped in a high querulous falsetto:

"For what do you keep these white people here? You did not hold back the other day." He waved a hand in the direction of the smoking desolation. "But now you talk—just talk. You have done bad already. It beats you to go on with what you started, eh?"

The blood surged to Wandering Spirit's face, flushing it darkly, as he sat looking up from beneath his war bonnet at the old man. Suddenly his right hand shot out, throwing the lever of his Winchester down in the action of loading and thereby raising the muzzle.

He jumped to his feet. "You will see to-day whether it beats me!" he shouted.

But rapid as had been his movements, Louis Patenaude and Alexis Crossarms had anticipated them. They were both on their feet at his left; in one hand Louis grasped the barrel of the Winchester and held it above his head; behind, Alexis reinforced his hold with a double grip of his own on the gun. Any effort by the now infuriated leader to control the weapon was effectually blocked. In vain he struggled to lower the barrel, to raise the butt to his shoulder. Alexis and Louis held the Winchester as in a vice.

I had jumped to my feet at the first move of the war chief and now stood with muscles tensed, oblivious to everything else, watching with fascinated interest the drama being played out before me. How would it end? If the maddened war chief succeeded by any chance in wresting the gun from my defenders I was ready to throw myself upon him and seize the rifle before he could level and discharge it at me. At Frog Lake I had walked along, while rifles cracked and screams and wloops and war-cries a hundred yards away made a stunning horror of the golden April morning, weaponless, like a man with hands bound, my eyes on the

The Grain Growers' Guide

ground before me, expecting each instant a bullet in the back. Here at least there was certainty of action. I would go down, if it was my fate, fighting—I hoped with a kind of wild joy, bringing others down with me—not like a dog! I was too engrossed at the moment to feel any sense of fear.

A long knife stuck in a sheath in Wandering Spirit's belt. Both the war chief's hands were engaged with his gun. Patenaude bent forward suddenly and with his right hand plucked the knife from the sheath and raising his arm, held the point poised an inch above Wandering Spirit's heart. Then he craned forward until his face almost met that of the war chief and with eyes that glittered under the black brows like a snake's, bent upon the eyes opposing them a look of such calculated deadliness that in the hush that fell upon the staring council only the subdued clicking of stealthily-lifted gun-hammers could be heard.

The war chief's fury died under the menace of those level eyes, and over the copper features spread a film of dull grey, like dusted ashes. But he still fought, though without his former desperate recklessness, for possession of the Winchester.

Gladieu had risen with Wandering Spirit and his gun was now levelled on the war chief's head from behind. The hilt of the knife protruded above Louis' hand. Imasees, who had also risen and stood at Wandering Spirit's back, reached under his shoulder, grasped the protruding handle and with a sudden jerk drew the knife through, leaving an ugly gash across Louis' fingers. Then Imasees, with outstretched arms and the naked blade in his right hand flashing in the sun, glanced quickly round the circle and spoke, in low, emotionless tones:

"This is not the way to do! It will make trouble between us. We want to be all friends!"

The way of retreat had been opened for Wandering Spirit. He seized it eagerly—no doubt gratefully.

"Uh-huh!" he exclaimed, his head nodding to emphasize his agreement. "Tapwa! (True!) The old man's talk made my heart bad, but that is past. We are all Crees here, all brothers!"

Alexis and Louis had kept their hold on the rifle, but when Wandering Spirit lowered the hammer they released it. Gladieu stepped over, pushed his shoulder against that of the war chief and his rifle alongside the Winchester and watched narrowly while the two guns came down together. The significance of Gladieu's action lay in the fact that he distrusted the war chief's professed change of heart. He was guarding against a feint—a surprise by Wandering Spirit once control of his Winchester had passed again into his own hands.

Wandering Spirit was seated once more, but I still stood, absorbed as ever, awaiting the next development. He looked up presently and motioned with his hand.

"Apee! he said. "Sit! Numananda keeah!" For which there is no adequate translation. What he meant to convey was that I was not in danger at the moment. Which was satisfactory as far as it went.

The strain had proved too much for the war chief and as he sat before me I noted the violent shaking of his hands and knees, which he sought in vain to control. The depression that had come over him he was unable to throw off, and in a few minutes he had left the circle and the council was over.

Big Bear stopped me on my way back to Patenaude's lodge.

"Okemasis," said the chief, "you were foolish to stand up just now. Any could have shot you without danger to the others. Sitting you were safer."

I saw the force of Big Bear's statement. Pritchard said: "How did you ever get up? I could not have moved to save my life. They could have knocked me on the head like a rabbit."

Fitzpatrick had tried to rise, but Big Bear, who sat behind him, pulled him down. So the old chief not only preached common sense; he put it into practice.

It was some time before the war chief made any further attempt to dispose of me and nothing I experienced later

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tried me as did the ordeal I had just successfully weathered.

I was walking through the camp a day or two later. The drummers were beating the big drum; the war song rose above the assembled braves. I glanced over at the group and gasped. Two warriors shuffled up and down in the war dance, over their shoulders the gilt and white vestments of their most unworldly and inoffensive victims, the dead priests. I was not a Roman Catholic, but apart from its, for me, poignant personal significance, the sight so completely outraged those feelings of reverence I had been brought up to entertain for all things sacred that I could only stand and stare. It remains among my most vivid impressions of that terrible two months.

CHAPTER XI

Big Bear Scores His Followers

For the first few days after the massacre the Indians gave themselves up largely to feasting and dancing. Some four hundred head of work cattle and milk cows, supplied to the Wood Crees in the district, were rounded up and herded near the camp. Besides the provisions and other goods obtained from the two posts, they had looted the dwellings of the missionaries, government officials and settlers at Frog Lake and in the surrounding territory. Every day for the first few weeks eight or ten head of cattle were shot, and besides beef there was flour, tea, sugar, bacon and tobacco in plenty. The Indian revelled in the unaccustomed abundance and it is not to be wondered at that he grew wasteful. To the prisoners, on the other hand, these were days of supreme wretchedness and anxiety.

The oxen had been supplied to the various bands for agricultural purposes and the cows were intended to form the nucleus of a herd which it was the plan of the government to distribute among the Indians as they became sufficiently trustworthy properly to care for them. The animals before the outbreak had been in the keeping of different of the more progressive men of the three Wood Cree bands at Frog Lake. These Indians still asserted a personal property in the cattle and soon bad blood began to show itself between them and Big Bear's men, who refused to recognize any individual interests in the herd and slew the animals as their whims and appetites dictated.

The two hundred lodges composing the camp were pitched in an oblong circle enclosing a considerable space. One evening about sundown while strolling through the camp I noticed two Indians, one armed, the other not, disputing hotly a short way in front of me. Suddenly the man with the gun clubbed it and brought it down in a vicious swing on the other's head, laying him flat. He then walked off.

In a few minutes the other got up, howling with rage and pain, blood streaming down his face, and staggered to his lodge. He reappeared immediately with a gun and still howling, started in the direction of the Plain Cree lodges at the upper end of the camp. Two of his friends stole up behind him, seized his arms and took away his weapon. Had he reached the other man's lodge he would of course have been killed. In a second encounter his assailant would not have hesitated to substitute the load in his gun for the barrel. I afterward learned that they had quarrelled over some cattle claimed by the Wood Cree.

There was danger and excitement in the camp when the cattle were slaughtered each day. It brought back to the Indians old times and the buffalo hunt. They ran the cattle on horseback and shot them and were not always careful about the direction of their bullets. If a steer dodged among the lodges the man on horseback followed and fired at the first opportunity. Sometimes the bullet hit the steer; sometimes it went through a lodge—to the consternation of the inmates.

I walked over occasionally to see them dispose of a kill. As soon as it fell it was bled. Then it was turned on its back and skinned down either side, the hide being spread out to cover as much ground as possible and serve as a table on which to lay out the meat. Squaws and children, interested spectators, crowded about the carcass. The butcher parcelled out the animal,

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The Grain Growers' Guide

handed a piece to each and they went away happy. In the earlier part of my captivity I never wanted for beef.

One bright afternoon, three or four days after the massacre, I was lying in Patenaude's lodge when I heard Big Bear speaking. The Indians had danced and orated daily since the outbreak, but I had kept away from them, knowing that their talk was only of violence and bloodshed. When I heard the old chief, however, my curiosity was excited. He had seemed depressed ever since the rising; he had avoided these dances of Wandering Spirit and the young men and so far as I knew had yet publicly spoken his mind to his band on the outrages. I was anxious to hear what he had to say.

The warriors to the number of sixty were seated in the form of a horseshoe on the ground at the upper end of the camp. Big Bear occupied the centre. At the top sat Wandering Spirit with the other councillors and I stretched myself at the open end opposite them where I could observe the war chief, towards whom my eyes were irresistibly drawn whenever he was in sight. Big Bear spoke in Cree and I caught only the close of his speech. He said:

"Kias I was a chief. Long ago, when we fought the Blackfeet, not a man among you could do what I did. All the South Nations—the Bloods, Peigans, Blackfeet, Crows, Sioux—knew Big Bear; that he was head chief of all the Crees. At that time if I said anything you listened to me—you obeyed me. But now I say one thing and you do another!"

He bent over and swept his arm in the faces of Wandering Spirit and the other councillors, who sat with lowered eyes, and pointed in the direction of the smouldering ruins of Frog Lake. The old man stood for a moment in this dramatic pose, his face quivering with emotion; then he folded his soiled grey blanket about him with an air of impressive dignity and strode away, a pathetic but still commanding figure. He entered Mr. Simpson's tent and I followed. He had noticed me as he walked off and looking up as I came in said, with a wave of his hand:

"I have got the name of being a bad man, but Missa Jim here, my oldest friend, can tell you that is not true. In the old days, when the Company sold rum and I drank it, I did not get ugly and wish to make trouble like the others. To sit quietly and sing—that was what I liked, as Missa Jim knows. I have always been the friend of the white man. I am sorry for what was done. I am more than sorry for my brother, Delaney. Had I only been near when the shooting began, I should have saved him, at least."

The Indians were preparing to go down and attack Fort Pitt. Mr. Simpson and I thought this a good opportunity to suggest to Big Bear that the police under Inspector Dickens and the handful of settlers who had fled to the fort for refuge, be allowed to leave Pitt unmolested, in consideration of their abandoning the place without a fight. Pitt was a fort in the name only—in reality, a group of unprotected wooden buildings—and we knew that it would be impossible for the little garrison of thirty men to hold out for any length of time against the three hundred armed hostiles. Big Bear readily agreed to call a council and urge upon his band the adoption of our advice, before they left for Pitt.

CHAPTER XII A Council of War

A week later the camp-crier one morning went up and down among the lodges to call the warriors, and Simpson, Fitzpatrick, Halpin—who had arrived from Cold Lake—and myself, to a council. They were going, he said, to Fort Pitt on the following morning to take it and wanted to talk over and decide on the best plans for accomplishing their object before they left.

We found the old chief and his men forming a large double circle in the dancing tent, a big lodge formed of several smaller ones. Big Bear sat in state at one side within the circle. Beside him on the right sat Wandering Spirit, wearing his war bonnet with the five glistening eagle plumes. He was filling an old stone pipe belonging to the chief with tobacco and red willow bark.

Big Bear was in an amiable mood.

January 2, 1928

He grew reminiscent as the pipe was handed to him.

"This pipe is very dear to me," he said. "It was smoked by all my wives in turn. One by one they have gone to the Sand Hills, and this is all I have to remember them by."

Followed the ceremony of lighting the Peace Pipe in council. Taking the stem between his lips, Big Bear applied the lighted match handed to him by Wandering Spirit to the bowl. He took a long pull and tightly closing his lips so that none of the smoke should escape, turned the stem in succession to the four cardinal points of the compass, then toward the ground; finally, bowing his head, he raised it straight up before him, so that the Great Spirit might be first to smoke. After this he blew the first draught of smoke from his own lips, muttered a prayer and after taking a few draws himself, passed the pipe to the man on his left. It then travelled from mouth to mouth, each warrior in turn taking a few pulls, around the circle. The purpose of this ceremony is to propitiate the Kitse Manito and ask his guidance in the matter before the council. It will be noticed that the pipe follows the course of the sun, indicating the association of his deity in the mind of the red man with the most powerful visible celestial body in his simple and beautiful religion.

When all, ourselves included, had smoked, Big Bear rose and spoke, making a strong plea for the course urged upon him by Simpson and myself and asking those present to state their views, we white men first as having a knowledge of the usages of our nations in war. Fitzpatrick—an American ex-soldier—Simpson and myself, in turn, begged the warriors to be guided by their chief, assuring them they would never regret sparing the lives of the comparatively defenceless people at Pitt, among them many women and children. It was customary, we said, for a superior force to allow a small body of the enemy to surrender and march off unharmed, rather than to attack them.

Several Indians followed and supported our plan. One man thanked us for the suggestion. It would be much simpler to lure the police out of the fort by fair promises and then surround and kill them in the open than to attack them under cover of the buildings. Wandering Spirit said they had not spared our lives thus far to have us dictate to them what they should do in time of war. Imasees said Riel's orders were to kill the police. As for the Plain Crees, they meant to fight. They had men enough to capture and burn the fort and kill everyone in it. If the police went they would take with them their guns and ammunitions, things the Indians most needed.

The council broke up and we went back to our tents, saddened and discouraged. Our efforts had come to nothing, apparently. There was slight chance the suggestions we had made would serve any purpose, except to further a plot to wipe out the garrison at Pitt by treachery instead of in open attack. Big Bear, however, promised if possible to get the police away in safety and the sequel shows that the old chief was not unmindful of his word.

Early next morning the crier again went through the camp. The warriors were to prepare to go to Pitt. Missa Jim and his young men (Halpin and myself) must accompany them. Simpson and I were sitting in his tent when these commands reached our ears.

"The swine!" exploded the old man. "They want to use us—make us write letters to decoy the police out of the fort, so that they can kill them like sheep. I'll see them damned first! They won't get me to go."

"Or me," I said. "Life is sweet, but I don't value mine as against those of thirty of my fellows."

Simpson called his stepsons, Louis and Benjamin Patenaude, and they came with their guns. A moment later Wandering Spirit, with Imasees and two of the murderers, entered. The war chief expressed surprise that we were not preparing to go to Pitt. He ordered us to get ready at once.

Then Louis Patenaude got up—and there was in his black eyes that deadly gleam that I—and the war chief—had seen in them when he held the knife over Wandering Spirit's heart.

"My step-father," he said, "is not strong. He is an old man. He has

lived among you since he was a boy and has always used you well. But how have you used him? Why are you persecuting him? You have taken his horses, you have looted and burned his house. Isn't that enough, that you should wish to drag him after you around the country? He will not go!"

The four were armed and painted, but the war chief did not care again to provoke Louis.

"But the young man?" he said, indicating me.

"Tell him I'm staying with Mr. Simpson," I said. "He is my chief and my place is with him."

The war chief submitted, but his anger was evident. They got up and went out. As Imasees reached the door, he turned and said over his shoulder:

"Remember, if any of our people are hurt at Pitt, it will be hard to keep the young men from doing harm when they get back."

It was his parting shot. For our refusal to assist in their treacherous scheme, we were to be held accountable should any of them suffer. Under these circumstances, it may be imagined that our feelings were not the cheerfulest during the next few days.

Only a few old men, women and children were left at Frog Lake. The warriors, mounted, assembled at the lower end of the camp. They, as well as their ponies, were decked in all their finery. With their paint and feathers, their polished weapons, gaudy blankets, beaded leggings and moccasins, they made a picturesque panorama against the setting of green grass and delicate aspens, the distant hills, the glint of blue waters in the lakes below, and immediately behind, the white-canvas lodges with their smoke-browned tops and crossed poles. They came riding slowly around the camp, their war-chant rising weirdly on the fresh spring air, their ponies prancing under their flashy trappings. They reached the far end again, broke into a gallop and with wild cries and a crash from their guns, clattered away in the direction of Fort Pitt.

Halpin was the only white man to accompany them; he had no option. Simpson, Fitzpatrick and myself might easily have escaped in their absence, but there were the two white women in the camp; we might yet be able to do them some service. At all events they could not but have felt that we had deserted them had they been left alone among these savages and we could not have found it in our hearts to go. In any case, almost all the bands for three hundred miles east along both Saskatchewan we knew had risen and the whites in the country had taken refuge in the police forts and towns which had been fortified; the prospect of being able to bring relief to the other prisoners could we have reached Battleford in safety was slight, and Battleford, the nearest fort or settlement, was more than a hundred miles away, surrounded by hostiles who had murdered and pillaged just as had those in whose hands we were. Moreover, Big Bear's band had asserted that should one escape they would kill all other prisoners. This threat alone was sufficient to hold us.

So we sat down to wait with what patience we might for the return of the belligerents from Fort Pitt.

Henry Quinn arrived on the morning of April 3 at Fort Pitt, after his thirty-five mile tramp through the slush under the friendly cover of a moonless night. Warned by Mondion, he had managed to slip away unobserved from Frog Lake through the thicketed hollows shortly before the massacre began. In fact he had gone only a mile or two and, after crossing a chain of low-lying lakes, was working his way stealthily up through the hills on the other side, when the faint mutter or rifle-fire reached his ear, mounted and died away. Quinn was a nephew of the murdered Indian agent. He had no difficulty in accounting for these sounds or in interpreting to Captain Dickens what had occurred at the settlement—information confirming reports brought to Pitt by George Mann, farming instructor at Onion Lake, who had arrived there with his family the previous night. Mann had been told of the massacre by friendly Indian runners who had witnessed it. Quinn was sworn in by Captain Dickens as a special constable.

To be continued



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Jones Bros., Holsevald, Man. 23-4

SELLING—HEREFORDS, ALL AGES, MOUNT
Pleasant Stock Farm, Cupar, Sask. 24-7

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HOLSTEINS—100 HEAD, PASSED CLEAN
test under accredited system. Greatest dairy
strains, May Echo-King Segis. Can supply males
and females any age, one to car load. Sunnyside
Stock Farm, Stanstead, P. Que. 1-2

SELLING—TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN
bulls, three years and seven months, respectively.
\$75 and \$50. Gordon Murray, Yellow Grass, Sask.
23-3

SELLING—HOLSTEINS, YOUNG BULLS, ALSO
females, from R.O.P. cows. Willis Thickett,
Russell, Man. 24-5

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SELLING—JERSEY COWS, HEIFERS AND
bull calves. Shutt, Strasbourg, Sask. 22-6

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RED POLLS

are persistent yielders of milk of high butter-fat
content and they combine
HARDINESS, LONGEVITY, ECONOMY IN
FEEDING, AND EARLY MATURITY IN BEEF
PRODUCTION.

For Free Booklet of World and Canadian
Records, write to
P. J. HOFFMANN, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

SELLING—RED-POLLED BULL CALVES,
from high R.O.P. dams. Geo. Deeprose, Morrin,
Alta. 22-4

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REGISTERED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

January 9 and 10

At Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man.

18 HEAD

COWS IN CALF
TWO-YEAR-OLDS
YEARLING CALVES

For sale by Fred Kerr, The Pas, Manitoba.
This car load has been selected for milking
qualities. They are the type that do well and
make money.

Inspect this shipment at
UNITED LIVESTOCK GROWERS LTD.

SELLING—FOUR CHOICE ROAN SHORT-
horn females, in show condition, Butterfly and
Rose of Autumn bred, \$300. Harry Smith, Kelfield,
Sask. 24-3

SHEEP—VARIOUS

SELLING—LIMITED NUMBER OF REGIS-
tered Oxford-Down ewes. Mrs. Thos. Somerville,
Hartney, Man. 24-6

SELLING—SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS,
J. Anderson, Box 20, Morrin P.O., Alta. 24-3

REGISTERED SUFFOLK RAM LAMBS, \$25
each. Barclay Green, Boharm, Sask. 23-3

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LIVESTOCK

SWINE

FOR THE BEST IN BERKSHIRES AND YORK-
shires, both sexes for sale, write the Vauxhall
Stock Farms Ltd., Vauxhall, Alta. 24-4

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SHOW SOW, BRED, CHAMPION, FARROW
March, \$50, snap. March-April sows, bred, \$35,
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boars, \$45, \$40. Jas. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 24-2

BERKSHIRE PIGS, REGISTERED, EITHER
sex, \$10 each, papers extra; farrowed June 1.
Arehle Harlow, Browning, Sask. 24-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS, AGE
seven months. Price \$20, papers included. R.
McKenzie, Hearne, Sask. 24-2

BERKSHIRES—JUNE LITTERS, FROM CHAM-
pion strains, either sex, \$25. Hans Solled, Kyle,
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LONG IMPROVED BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR
sale, ready for service. Price \$30. Chas. Weaver,
Deloraine, Man. 1-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—TEN-WEEK
sows, \$12. Duncan Pierce, Croll, Man. 24-2

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SELLING—REGISTERED CHESTER-WHITE
boars, \$35 each; papers, \$1.00 extra. Thos. Spiker,
Pennant, Sask. 1-2

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DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, READY FOR SER-
vice, real toppers, \$30 and \$40. Satisfaction
assured. Papers included. J. A. Borel, Craigville,
Alta. 23-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY
pigs, either sex, with or without papers. H. A.
Clark, Erskine, Alta. Phone 409.

DUROC-JERSEY BOARS AND SOWS FOR
sale, best of breeding, \$20 up. Thos. H. Pearson,
Radisson, Sask. 22-6

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SELLING—POLAND-CHINA BOARS, FIT FOR
service. Papers included. William Douglas,
Valjean, Sask. 24-2

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA BOARS, PRICE
\$30. Julius Boettger, Findlater, Sask. 1-2

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PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS, BEST OF
breeding, and bacon type, from mature, prolific
sows, institutional farm sire, reasonable prices,
approval, papers. Thos. Snowden, Hussar, Alta. 1-2

SELLING—CHOICE BACON-TYPE YORKSHIRE
hogs, both sexes. Two imported crosses, farrowed
in April. Sows bred to choice hog to farrow in
April. Price \$35. W. H. Wilkinson, Box 367,
Yorkton, Sask. 24-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—SELECT BACON-
type boars, fit for service, \$20; sows, \$22, or bred
to Sld, winner of diploma for best bacon-type
boar, \$30; papers included. Andrew Prentice,
Pangman, Sask. 24-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, GILTS,
bred or open, weanlings; sire imported stock; dam,
bacon standard winner of grand champion cup.
Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 22-3

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE BOARS, PRIZE
winners, best of breeding, April and early May
farrow, \$35 each, with papers. O. Kolstad,
Viscount, Sask. 23-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS FOR SALE,
select bacon type, thrifty and vigorous, fit for
service, papers free, \$30 each. Percy Trout,
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PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES—CHOICE MAY
boars now ready, excellent breeding, \$32.50; papers,
crates included. W. L. Smith, Crown Hill Farm,
Indian Head, Sask. 24-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE SOWS,
March farrow. Will be bred to farrow in March
and April. Prices reasonable. Donald McKercher,
Bateman, Sask. 24-2

YORKSHIRES, BACON-TYPE BOARS AND
gilts, with papers, \$30; September pigs, \$12; also
my herd sire, \$30. C. L. Northey, Red Deer,
Alta. 1-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOWS, LONG
bacon type, prolific breeders, seven months, \$25;
eight months and bred, \$30. Chas. Williamson,
Vanguard, Sask. 1-3

UNIVERSITY-BRED BOARS, AND GILTS,
bred or open, April farrow, \$40 each, crated and
papers. Theodor Friedrichsen, Drake, Sask. 24-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR,
select bacon type, February litter, \$30, papers
included. Walter Moors, Sandford, Man. 24-2

SELLING—YORKSHIRE GILTS, BEST OF
breeding, open or bred. For particulars, write
J. H. Elliott and Sons, Kisbey, Sask. 23-3

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS,
both sexes, March and April farrow, \$30 each,
f.o.b. Heward. W. L. Russell, Heward, Sask. 22-5

CHOICE YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, READY,
\$8.00, papers, \$1.00. M. Partridge, Crandall,
Man. 1-2

YORKSHIRES, BRED GILTS AND SEPTEM-
ber boars. J. G. Ellenton, Innisfail, Alta. 1-3

Tamworths

SELLING—PURE-BRED TAMWORTH HOGS,
March farrow, fit for service, \$26, papers included.
W. R. Talmay, Rocanville, Sask. 24-2

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Pullets, cockerels, ganders, drakes, and gobblers, wolfhounds, collie
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will become heavy layers; hatched from
high-grade pure-bred flocks carefully
culled for heavy egg production. All
leading varieties. We are now book-
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Guaranteed pure-bred, heavy egg-
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TAGE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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PURE bred-to-lay quality chicks, also chicks
from government approved flocks. Feeds and
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JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, FROM
finest strains of prize winners, big, strong, glossy
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Govan, Sask. 24-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED
cockerels, single comb, \$3.00; prize winners, \$5.00;
also Pearl Guineas, \$3.00 pair. Mrs. Wm. Elliott,
Irricana, Alta. 24-2

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND GOBBLEES,
\$6.00; pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels,
bred-to-lay stock, \$2.50. Mrs. Charles Ingram,
Tonfeld, Alta. 1-5

SPECKLED SUSSEX, BAY RED, BLACK AND
white, one male, \$8.00; imported from Shoemaker,
Ill., cockerels, \$6.00 and \$7.00, Shoemaker strain,
winter layers. Mrs. McLaren, Roblin, Man. 1-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-
erels, from 300-egg hens, \$3.00. Young Mammoth
Bronze gobblers, about 20 pounds, \$7.50. Mrs.
Goldard, Expanse, Sask. 23-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE AND
African geese, \$4.00, either sex. Also Guinea fowl,
\$1.25 each. Berkshire pigs, eight months, \$10
each. Albs. Frederiksen, Dundurn, Sask. 24-2

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ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want"
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results at a small cost.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY
toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Barred Plymouth Rock
cockerels, \$1.50. H. W. Wheeler, Box 44, Melaval,
Sask. 24-2

SELLING—BRONZE GOBBLEES, \$7.00; HENS,
\$5.00. Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. C.
Carlson, Fosston, Sask. 24-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50,
approved flock. Mammoth Bronze toms, \$10.
Mrs. Dan McCurdy, Browning, Sask. 24-5

GUINEA FOWL FOR SALE, \$1.50 EACH.
Harry Bonnett, Palmer, Sask. 24-5

Anconas

PURE-BRED ANCONA COCKERELS, FROM
imported stock, \$1.50 each. W. L. Hunter, Hazen-
more, Sask. 23-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED ANCONA AND
Minorca cockerels, \$1.50. Jack Ross, Basswood,
Man. 22-4

Leghorns

TOM BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-
horn cockerels, \$2.50. Large Mammoth Bronze
toms, \$3.00. W. R. Mickleborough, R.R. 1,
Regina, Sask. 1-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN
cockerels, \$2.00 each, two for \$3.00. Mrs. L. O.
Cutler, Travers, Alta. 1-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-
erels, exhibition production. Wetherall, 3629
13 A Street West, Calgary. 23-11

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-
horn cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. J. Meagher, Marquis,
Sask. 23-5

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-
horn cockerels, \$3.00. Jane McLean, Roseray,
Sask. 24-3

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORN COCKERELS
for sale. J. J. Funk, Box 219, Winkler, Man. 23-5

Minorcas

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA
cockerels, from government selected imported
stock, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. H. Robson, Melfort,
Sask. 22-8

PURE-BRED BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS,
\$1.50 each. R. O. Moore, Jarrow, Alta. 21-5

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS
from government inspected prize-winning stock,
\$3.00, two for \$5.00; pullets, \$2.00. Wm. Lee,
Tonfeld, Alta. 1-5

PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCK-
erels, \$2.50 each. John Harper, Desford, Man. 1-4

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results at a small cost.

[Continued on next page]

LIVESTOCK

REGISTERED TAMWORTH BOAR, 18
months, price \$40, papers included. J. L. Walker,
Davidson, Sask. 24-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TAMWORTH BOARS,
without papers, ready for service, \$35. Jo. Roberts,
Corinne, Sask. 24-2

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MORE BREEDERS WANTED TO RAISE CHIN-
chilla rabbits for us. We pay cash for live rabbits
shipped us. A safe, sound and profitable livestock
proposition. Small investment starts you. Write
today. All Star Rabbitry Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 22-1

CHINCHILLA DOES, SIX MONTHS OLD,
splendid breeding stock, \$5.00 each. Every
doe shipped can be registered. Geo. S. Brown,
Theodore, Sask. 22-4

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FOXES

ALASKAN BLUES AND SILVERS;
six bank references;
Seattle Chamber of Commerce; many satisfied
customers. Booklet free. Breeder-agents
wanted. Shipments from Seattle Ranch.
CLEARY BROS., FOX FARMS, EMPIRE BLDG., SEATTLE, Wn.

BUY "THE COLL STRAIN" SILVER FOXES,
which have again demonstrated their high quality
with four foxes of this strain shown at the Royal
Fair, Toronto, just concluded. They won five
prizes: First, second, fourth, sixth and reserve
champion female. I have my ranches filled with
this blood. Can ranch few pairs if desired. Slim
Coll, Ridgetown, Ont. 1-2

REGISTERED SILVER BLACK FOXES AT \$500
per pair while they last. First order receives first
choice. Terms given. McLaren Bros., Killarney,
Man. 19-12

MINKS FOR SALE—PEN PLAN AND CARE OF
minks, 50c. J. Berthaudin, Crane River, Man. 21-5

CANARIES, PARROTS, FINCHES, PIGEONS,
dogs, kittens, guinea pigs, Chinchilla rabbits,
goldfish, cages, supplies. Reliable Bird Co., 405 1/2
Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 15-1

WANTED—TRAINED WOLFHOUSES, GUAR-
anteed to catch and kill. Preferably large and
young. Photo if possible. Box 56, Grain Growers'
Guide, Winnipeg. 23-5

CANARIES, PARROTS, PUPS, RABBITS,
Guinea Pigs, Gold Fish, etc. Free catalogue.
Miller's Bird Store, 380 Portage, Winnipeg. 21-5

GERMAN POLICE PUPS, WITH CHAMPION-
ship blood lines. Very fine pups. Dr. Almklov,
Cooperstown, N.D. 24-3

SELLING—LARGE MALE WOLFHOUD, GOOD
killer, fast, three years, \$40. W. C. Davis, Spring-
side, Sask. 24-2

SELLING—RUSSIAN WOLFHOUD, REGIS-
tered C.R.C., nine months. Sire and dam killers.
What offers? Fred Speak, Pleasant Valley, Sask. 24-2

COYOTE HOUND, FAST, FOR SALE OR TRADE
for Chinchilla rabbits, or \$15 cash. Jas. Linton,
Erskine, Alta. 24-2

SELLING—PAIR RUSSIAN WOLFHOUSES,
four months, \$15; female wolfhounds, 18 months,
\$15 each; two, \$25. F. A. Johnson, Mozart, Sask. 24-2

FOR SALE—ST. BERNARD PUPS, FRED
Emmerson, Vancoy, Sask. 24-2

FOR SALE—FIVE WOLFHOUSES, BOX 19,
Trayner, Sask. 24-2

POULTRY

Plymouth Rocks

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BREEDING cockerels, from R.O.P. and pedigreed hens of exhibition quality (Mrs. C. J. Spratt strain), dam's record 188-255 eggs; sire's dam's, 209 eggs, \$15-\$25; R.O.P. approved cockerels, \$25-\$35. Utility cockerels from pedigreed contest and registered hens, sire's dam's record 301 eggs, \$8.00-\$25. Big husky cockerels, pen mating, \$4.00-\$8.00. Hatching eggs. Brandon Poultry Farm, Home of the Winter Layer. J. R. Beer, proprietor.

McOPA BARRED ROCKS, BRED TO LAY. Five years in the provincial egg-laying contest, Brandon, and always in the first division. 1927 contest, 1,958 eggs, 2,144 points. Males only at \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. A few Roller canaries. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 23-4

CHAMPIONS, AMERICAN CONTINENT—BARRED Rock cockerels, from our American and Canadian contest winners, five years, five consecutive wins, establishing new Canadian record: cockerels from \$5.00. Write for catalogue. Winter Egg Farm, Lethbridge, Alta. 24-5

ASPENRIDGE BARRED ROCKS, PULLET, 19, eight months, 88 eggs, large cockerels, same pen, \$5.00; others, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Chicks, March, \$35 per 100; April, \$30; May, \$25. H. Purdy, Balcarres, Sask. 1-2

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Lethbridge Experimental Farm strain, from 260 to 300-egg hens, April hatch, \$3.00, or two for \$5.00. William Burrows, Landline, Alta. 1-5

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, UNI-versity and Experimental Farms strains, good winter layers, \$2.50 each. C. W. Smith, Wilkie, Sask. 1-5

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, large vigorous birds, best laying strain, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Jas. Johnston, Box 174, Wilkie, Sask. 1-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SIRE DIRECT from winter egg farm, son of a 287-egg, registered hen, \$5.00 each. Mrs. James Byrne, Welwyn, Sask. 1-2

COCKERELS, FROM OUR NOTED EXHIBITION quality bred-to-lay strain of Barred Rocks, only \$3.00 to \$5.00. Government approved flock. Arthur Ray, Creelman, Sask. 24-5

AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET THE BEST AT \$3.00 each. Barred Rock cockerels, raised from experimental farm chicks. Box 121, Dundurn, Sask. 24-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00; PULLETS, \$2.50. Pedigreed from high production and registered hens: Cockerels \$10; pullets, \$4.00; hens, \$2.50. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 24-2

FOR SALE—SELECTED BARRED ROCK COCK-erels. Price \$2.50 each. Average pullet year record from breeding flock in 1926 was 199 eggs. Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon. 23-3

SELLING—PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, April hatched, generated from Lethbridge Experimental Farm, \$2.00 each. Joe Kulch, Oyen, Alta. 23-3

RUSH YOUR ORDER FOR BARRED ROCK cockerels, from R.O.P. stock, 300-egg strain, \$5.00 each, two for \$9.00. Get yours now. The best go first. Joseph Wunderlich, Cudworth, Sask. 23-5

BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, READ ADVER-tisement last issue. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 1-2

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, 280-egg laying strain, \$3.00. W. Cram, Lauder, Man. 1-2

APRIL HATCHED, EXTRAORDINARY COCK-erels, \$2.50; May hatched, \$2.00. Bayer, Kiltacoty, Alta. 24-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, GOOD STRAIN, \$2.25 each. Roy McFadyen, Ruthilda, Sask. 24-4

SELLING—BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCK-erels, \$1.75. Mrs. Chas. Kallio, Tantallon, Sask. 24-3

Poultry Supplies

"SURE DEATH" RIDES HENS OF LICE

And does it cleanly and effectively without dusting or handling birds. Not only does it destroy lice and mites, but it keeps the flock clean and healthy, and increases egg production. Just drop one

"SURE DEATH" TABLET

in each gallon of drinking water or milk and all vermin disappear. Does not affect flesh or fertility of eggs. Generous package containing treatment for nearly a year for the average flock, \$1.00 postpaid.

"SURE LAY," WONDERFUL EGG MAKER

Breaks the strike of non-laying hens, makes old hens lay like pullets; slacker hens hustle; pullets lay at top notch form; tones up the system; stimulates the egg-producing organs and assures strong and hardy chicks. If you want winter eggs give our SURE LAY Tablets to your birds and watch your profits grow. They do the work and do it right. Large package \$1.00 postpaid.

VALUABLE BULLETIN ON POULTRY DISEASES AND FEEDING PROBLEMS FREE WITH ORDER. ALSO FREE CONSULTANT SERVICE FROM PRACTICAL EXPERIENCED POULTRYMEN. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

AGENTS WANTED

BRINDALE POULTRY FARM
PORT CREDIT, ROUTE 5, ONT.

MAGIC LICE TABLETS

Will rid your poultry, of all ages and breeds, of poultry lice, mites and vermin, by simply dropping "Magic Tablet" in every gallon of fowl's drinking water. No dusting or handling birds—harmless—increases egg yield—splendid poultry tonic—bulletins on poultry diseases and feeding problems free with order. Large box of 225 tablets, good for 225 gallons of water, lasting you one year, sent for \$1.00 postpaid. Agents wanted. RELIABLE STOCK FOOD CO. 239 G. MELITA AVE., TORONTO, ONT.

LICE TAKES THE LIFE AND ENERGY OUT OF hens. Pratt's Lice Killer positively kills vermin and gives hens a chance to lay eggs and make money.

POULTRY

Rhode Island Reds

SELLING—LARGE, DARK RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, both combs, from government culled flock, \$3.00 each. H. W. Baragar, Elm Creek, Man. 24-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, dark birds. Satisfaction guaranteed, \$3.00 each, four weeks. Mrs. John Koenig Engelfeld, Sask. 1-4

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED ROOSTERS, \$2.00 each, two for \$3.75. Mrs. Emil Schulz, Dummer, Sask. 24-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-erels, from good stock, \$3.00 each. D. Young, Success, Sask. 1-5

SELLING—CHOICE ROSE COMB RED COCK-erels, \$2.50. Mrs. B. Cones, Leask, Sask. 1-5

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, young toms, 24 pounds, \$15; pullets, 14 pounds, \$8.00; 15 and 16 pounds, \$10; mother hens, 19 pounds, \$8.00. Weights guaranteed. Mrs. N. Harper, Tuberosa, Sask. 1-5

AUTHORITATIVE OPINION, BEST MAMMOTH Bronze utility flock in country. November weights, cockerels, 20-25 pounds, pullets, 12-17½ pounds, 65-70 cents pound. Mrs. William Terryberry, Deloraine, Man. 1-5

LARGE PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS AND drakes, \$2.00 each. Pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels, Rose Comb, Martin strain, healthy, vigorous stock, \$2.50 each. E. H. Stubbe, Halbrite, Sask. 1-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, inspected, banded and highly recommended by government inspector; toms, \$15, \$17.50, \$20; pullets, \$6.00 and \$8.00. A. J. Wilkie, Zealandia, Sask. 24-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, May hatched, fine, large-boned, healthy toms, \$10, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Fine Toulouse gander, \$5.00. Mrs. Kidgell, Cartwright, Man. 24-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, PURE-BRED, large stock, first-class birds. Get the best. It pays. \$8.00 each, hens, \$5.00. Mrs. A. C. Stanbridge, Stonewall, Man. 1-2

PURE BRONZE YOUNG TOMS, GUARANTEED 20 pounds and over, \$10; 17 and over, \$8.00; pullets, 12 and over, \$6.00; under, \$5.00. Mrs. Dunfield, Carberry, Man. 1-2

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want" Ad. in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, famous sunset strain, from 42-pound gobbler and 21-pound hen, beautifully bronzed toms, \$10. Rose Ferguson, Salvador, Sask. 1-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, 16 TO 23 pounds, hens, 12 to 15 pounds, straight boned, 50c per pound. C. N. Kenyon, R.R. 2, Elm Creek, Man. 1-2

OUTSIDE RAISED, STRAIGHT BREASTED Bronze gobblers, \$7.00; hens, \$6.00, from imported strain, heavy stock. Mrs. Groger, Govan, Sask. 1-2

TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$4.50; GEESE, \$3.50; Rouen drakes, \$2.00; ducks, \$1.75. Mrs. Plank, Lindsale, Alta. 23-3

LARGE BRONZE TURKEYS, UNIVERSITY strain, reared outside. Toms, \$7.00; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. Fansher, Govan, Sask. 24-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, May hatched, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. Geo. Bolack, Neelin, Man. 23-6

SELLING—PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, EXTRA large, May hatched toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Chas. J. Rhymer, Viscount, Sask. 23-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 18 pounds up, May hatched, toms, \$10; hens, \$7.00. Mrs. M. Ritchie, Earl Grey, Sask. 23-4

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, EITHER SEX, \$3.50 each. Mrs. Norman McNiven, Kenton, Man. 23-3

POULTRY

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLERS, sire, prize winner, \$7.00. E. E. Bent, Landis, Sask. 23-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS, drakes, \$2.00; ducks, \$1.50. Ina Barber, Woodrow, Sask. 23-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, SIX MONTHS old, around 20 pounds, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. Rinn, Kaleida, Man. 24-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE toms, bred from 18-pound hens, 20 pounds and over, \$10. Mrs. H. W. Smith, Kelfield, Sask. 24-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, LARGE, FREE range birds, straight breastbone, \$8.00. Mrs. L. G. Bray, Soda Lake, Alta. 24-2

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PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, MAY hatch, healthy birds, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Archie Higgins, Moonomin, Sask. 24-2

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PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, GANDERS, \$4.00; geese, \$3.00. Guy Kennett, Hazenmore, Sask. 1-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey toms, 20 to 22 pounds, \$10; hens, 12 to 14, \$6.00. Robt. McFee, Carman, Man. 1-3

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SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBLERS, \$10, prize-winning stock. Mrs. Wm. Elliott, Irricana, Alta. 1-2

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PURE BRONZE TOM FOR PURE BRONZE HEN or \$7.00. Arthur Soll, Edmore, Sask. 1-2

BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$7.00; HENS, \$5.00. Frank Sward, Unity, Sask. 1-2

MAY HATCHED PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, \$7.00. Jas. McLaren, Basswood, Man. 1-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$7.00. H. McLaren, Rocky Mountain House, Alta. 1-2

SELLING—PURE BRONZE TOMS, \$8.00 EACH. Mrs. Joe Harrower, Watrous, Sask. 23-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLERS, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Arthur J. Hill, Jansen, Sask. 1-2

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The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Sounds at Night

My neighbor Johnson, wouldn't rise when he heard sounds of mighty size proceeding from shed; "Tomorrow morning I can see what's up out there, I can," said he, "but now I'm snug in bed!" Next morning he went out to find a heifer choked till she was blind, all tangled in her rope! "Why did I not get up?" he cried, "That poor, poor bossy might have died! I'll change my ways, I hope!" My neighbor, Olson, heard a sound, alarming, raucous, sharp, profound, which came from Dobbin's barn; but Olson was in bed, of course, and did not rise to aid the horse—this is a common yarn—but when he rose at break of day poor Dobbin's life had slipped away, poor Dobbin he was dead! He needed aid at half past two, not when the night was done and through—but Olson stayed in bed! My neighbor, Swanson, heard a whoop resounding from his chicken-coop at one o'clock at night, but Swanson said, "Tis nothing much, that rooster squawks to beat the Dutch without a foe in sight!" When he arose at six o'clock he found a weasel in his flock, dead birds on every side. "Oh why, Oh why was I so dumb, why did I not jump up and come. I'm such a drone!" he said. Well so it goes with every man of Johnson-Olson-Swanson plan, such policy is bad; for how can any fellow know what's up when livestock in a row squeal nightly, loud and sad. My plan is this: When squeals arise, no matter when, I bat my eyes and hurtle from my cot. "Old Jasper may be sick," I say, "and may not live till light of day unless I'm on the spot." "Old Buttercup may need my aid if she's to live and make the grade," I say when she complains, "so here I go with all my power regardless of the time and hour, I must relieve her pains."

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PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, April hatched, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Mrs. J. Langman, Box 76, Woodrow, Sask. 23-1

A FEW CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels left. Will sell for \$2.00 each. Mrs. C. H. Comstock, Rosebud, Alta. 24-3

MARTIN STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. L. Bourassa, Lafleche, Sask. 1-2

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RADIO TROUBLES CHEAPLY AND QUICKLY solved. Rebuilding old radios into modern, sensitive, selective, non-radiating sets absolutely guaranteed. Radio Specialists, Box 64, Ste. Rose, Man. 24-5

RADIOS REPAIRED, R. HILLS, EXPERT radiotician, 2239 Toronto St., Regina. 22-6

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CLOTH REMNANTS—WE OFFER A WONDER- ful trial assortment arranged in remnant lengths suitable for useful and necessary purposes, such as ladies' suits, misses' suit lengths, waist, skirt and dress lengths; men's shirt lengths, boys' suit lengths, odd lengths and pieces of all kinds. Latest styles, colorings and materials. Money refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Big value bundles at \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00, postpaid. The Remnant Store, New Glasgow, Que.

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THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HAVE BEEN RE- lieved of rheumatism, sciatica, kidney trouble, lame back, through the use of Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Remedy. This medicine has no equal. Write to H. Ritchie, 302 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 20-24

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RUBBER—IF IT'S MADE OF RUBBER WE have it. Write us. Universal Specialty Co., Dept. G, P.O. Box 2704, Montreal. 1-5

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LEARN STORY-WRITING. WE TEACH YOU. Associated Writers, 13 Lineham Bldg., Calgary. 1-4

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STOVE REPAIRS FOR ALL CANADIAN AND American ranges, furnaces and heaters. Green's Greater Stove Co., 551 Main St., Winnipeg. 18-24

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WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg. Birds, heads, rugs mounted. Lowest prices in West.

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDER MIST, Brandon, Man.

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GUARANTEED TOBACCO—REGALIA BRAND, postpaid five pounds or less, Rouge or Havana, Connecticut, \$2.65, in Spread Leaf, \$2.90; Hauborg or Rouge-Queneel, \$3.40; Queneel or Perfum d'Italie, \$3.65, in Spread Leaf 3.90; Valgo Brand, \$2.00. Richard and Beliveau Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 11

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SNARE WOLVES, FOX, LYNX WITH PATENT auto-lock. Invisible, rust-proof, gnaw-proof, swivelled snares. Sample, \$1.00; one dozen, \$4.00, prepaid. Snare and trappers' hand book, \$1.00, free with order of one dozen. Circular on request. Dealers, agents write Bill Hoffman, Harrowby, Man. 21-5

KILL WOLVES, COYOTES—MICKELSON'S Coyote Capsules. Quick death. Great results. Thirty capsules, \$1.50; one hundred, \$4.00. Extra strength for timber wolves, thirty capsules, \$2.00; one hundred, \$5.00. Lura Oil Decoy, 50 cents ounce. Postpaid. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith St., Winnipeg. 21-4

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TYPEWRITERS

SEND FOR BARGAIN LIST OF GUARANTEED rebuilt Royals, Underwoods, Remingtons, etc., and particulars of our free offer. Royal Typewriter Agency, corner Portage and Main, Winnipeg. 11

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS WITH GUARANTEE Write for illustrated price list. Cleaning and repairing promptly done. Modern Office Appliances Ltd., 250 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 17-12

WELL DRILLING

WELL DRILLING WANTED BY RELIABLE contractor. Write Harry Beamish, Shoal Lake, Man. 24-5

The New Year

By MARILLA R. WHITMORE

THE hour of midnight was near at hand. I sat in my cozy chair, listening to the wild winds blowing across the prairie, winds that seem to shut the farm woman in more effectually than if she were isolated at the North Pole in some Esquimo home.

Thinking back over the past I begin to wonder, "Is this worth while?" This game of farming is not all that it is written up to be. To read some articles one would think that the farmers' barns were bursting open with fragrant hay, the silos were filled to the top, the sides of the granaries cracking open with the contents of stored grain, farmers and their wives and children living upon the fat of the land. Nothing much is said about our struggles, our hardships our back-breaking toil. No, that would never do! The land seeds itself; the harvest time is one of pictured beauty. Don't artists paint more pictures of harvest fields than anything else? The threshing and storing away time is nothing to be complained about, and neither does the farmer complain, even when there is very little to store away except the tax receipt, if he is lucky enough to sell enough hogs to pay the taxes.

"Believe we have made a mistake," I meditated, looking over at my farmer husband where he yawned over the latest market reports. "It is wearing the life right out of us," I said out loud. "What is?" he asked, looking at me in an expectant manner.

"Why farming of course!" I replied, somewhat testily, for I had not expected to think out loud. "Thinking of the bright lights and the New Year's celebration of the old days, I expect," he asked. "While you are thinking about that, think about the cold grey dawn of the morning after, and how blue New Year's morning always was. Think too, while thinking is in order, of the bills that come in, in flocks right after New Year and some city people keep just a step ahead of the poor house."

Some Comparisons

"Milk bills (and such milk!) meat bills. Think of that tough old beef you always managed to get, not much like the tender fowl and two-year-old beef you have stored away. Mighty nice to see me coming in twice a day with two full pails of milk. You don't have to run to the plate rail and grab the old pocket book either every time I shout 'Here's the milk.' Believe me, it is milk too! I'm not feeding those critters for fun, standing out in the cold and chopping grain for them. Think of that whipped cream we had tonight. You said that you just skimmed off a few ladlefuls of last night's cream from set milk and half a dozen turns of the egg beater whipped it until it was like ice cream. You would pay twenty cents a bottle for that in the city, old girl, and each bottle would hold nearly a good sized tablespoonful. Just seemed to me that I was always half starved in town—a measly little bit of milk and creamery butter at fifty cents a pound—only thing free was the air, and that was tainted. Remember how the boys all had measles and whooping cough? They had, the winter we tried the city, everything but small pox, and you were shut in the blessed winter with them; you know it only too well. I can see now just the look of relief when we said, 'Let's go back to the old farm again,' and how the boys yelled like Injuns and capered around like mad men.

"Remember how they made a bee line for the barns when they piled out at the gate? We didn't see those kids until dark that night we got home. Remember that?"

"Why, I don't believe those children have been sick since we came back to the farm," I replied, thinking back over the past few years. "And how rosy Buddy got right away when he began to get the fresh milk. I just believe it is my usual New Year's Blues. The old farm is a pretty good bet after all and the turkey is already to pop into the oven with all the home made trimmings. It won't be much like that bird we bought in the city for forty-five cents a pound, either. My! wasn't that old

thing tough? I can remember the look on your face when you started to carve and how the boys had their hands over their mouths for fear they would laugh out loud."

"The blessed old thing dulled my knife, I know that," snorted my husband. "No more of that for ours. You know that there is no place like the farm. Why try to make yourself believe anything else? We will have a real crop next year, you just see, with all that summerfallow and we have our seed, that is more than we had last year. We have a lot to be thankful for; many a poor fellow don't know where his next meal is coming from and we have more than we can ever use."

Another crop, another year, always the farmer's hope that keeps him in good spirits, the fact that even though the crop is a bit light his family will not go hungry, for the cows and pigs, the poultry and milk are always there to be used.

Just then the Cuckoo clock began to chirp. We reached out hands across the table and began to count, "One, two," as the Cuckoo blithely called out the twelve resounding notes, up to twelve, when we smilingly wished each other, "A Happy, Happy New Year."

"Yes and we stick by the old farm," we said in unison.

Need U.G.G. and Pools

The annual meeting of the delegates of United Grain Growers in Winnipeg, a couple of weeks ago, disclosed a very healthy outlook on the question of grain marketing. Probably two-thirds of the delegates were also members of the provincial wheat pools in one of the three provinces. For that reason the meeting as a whole should be a pretty fair average opinion of the farmers generally. Their decision that both the U.G.G. and the pools were necessary to give the very best service in the marketing of grain was very wise.

If the West continues to develop, 10 years from now there may be a crop of 600,000,000 bushels of wheat instead of around 400,000,000 bushels as at the present time. With such development ahead there is plenty of room, both for the pools and the U.G.G. and it will require the best efforts of both of them to take care of the crop. Then I think with the two of them in the field and with wholehearted co-operation between them we shall have the best marketing service that it is possible for the farmers to be provided with in this country.

The decision of the U.G.G. delegates at the annual meeting will I think, have a far-reaching effect in showing the wisdom of keeping both the U.G.G. and the pools in the field and in the service of the farmer. Mr. McKenzie, of Sedgewick, said it very well when he declared that he was a member, both of the U.G.G. and of the pool in his province, and that anybody who attacked either one of them was no friend of the farmer. There is a wide opportunity for friendly co-operation and there is no good reason why there should not prevail the utmost harmony and friendly working relations between the U.G.G. and the pools. This was I think what the delegates had in mind and I think if the farmers generally throughout the country adopt this attitude we will be making the very best progress. —S. M. Hayden, Killarney, Man.

Post Office Uses Radio

One Dominion government department which makes good use of the various radio stations across the country is the post office. Each year, as the Christmas season approaches, this department sends every station a running series of hints to people mailing letters, parcels, etc. The service was repeated this year and commenced with a short talk on the subject of packing parcels for mailing. These timely talks cannot fail to make a considerable impression on the large section of the citizens of Canada who are included among the host of radio listeners. The postal authorities report that the radio talks proved a distinct benefit both to the public and to the department last season.

Gleaned from Hither and Yon

B.C. Apple Output

British Columbia is enjoying wide markets for her apples, according to information given to the tariff board by F. M. Black, former provincial treasurer of Manitoba and now chairman of the commission which controls fruit and vegetable marketing in the interior section of the province. During the past season nearly 300,000 boxes were sold in Eastern Canada. Ontario absorbed 175,000 boxes; Quebec, 93,125; New Brunswick, 9,003; Nova Scotia, 2,310; P.E.I., 2,250; and Newfoundland, 1,500. In addition, 200 car loads of apples were shipped to the United Kingdom.

The work of the commission during the first year of its operations has apparently been quite satisfactory to the producers and it will, it is understood, be continued, probably with an extension of its jurisdiction to the berry and vegetable growing section at the coast. It supervises shipments leaving the province and assists thereby to make a more even distribution. Something has also been done in fixing prices in accordance with the market demand.

Waterpowers in Canada

Waterpower instalations in Canada have cost \$900,000,000, and 4,883,000 horse power has been installed. It appears that under-estimates at Ottawa have not been confined to the costs of government undertakings. Waterpowers developed are actually producing some 30 per cent. more power than their estimated capacity. Giving them full credit for what they will do in harness, it is found that 43,000,000 horse power can be developed in the country. Present development therefore amounts to only 11 per cent. of the possible. It is costing \$183 per horse power for instalation, including transmission lines.

Canada's Foreign Trade

During the first eight months of the current fiscal year Canadian exports of domestic produce totalled \$819,000,000, compared with \$845,000,000 in the same period last year, a decrease of \$26,000,000. Her imports increased for the same period from \$674,000,000 in 1926 to \$739,000,000 this year, an increase of \$65,000,000. Though the balance of trade was still in the right side by \$80,000,000, there has been a reduction for the period of \$90,000,000 compared with last year. Customs duties for the eight months were, \$104,000,000, an increase of \$9,000,000; but excise taxes dropped off \$9,000,000 to \$62,000,000. Income taxes collected amounted to \$52,000,000, a gain of nearly \$7,000,000 for the period as compared with last year.

Salvaging a Steamship

A notable piece of salvaging work is described in Harbor Shipping, of Vancouver. On November 8, the Catala, 1,400 tons register, went ashore near Prince Rupert. She struck at high tide near a small island and when the tide went out she took a tilt, 60 degrees to starboard. Tugs failed to dislodge her at the next high tide, and the salvaging steamer, Salvage King, was sent for. There was a terrific rent in her bottom extending back to amidships. The pinnacle of the rock which pierced her was blasted away; steel hawsers were fastened to her and carried across the small island to the Salvage King. This powerful vessel pulled the Catala into a more or less upright position. The rents in her hull were then patched up with temporary plates, and when the next tide came she was floated and sent to Prince Rupert for temporary repairs. A piece of property worth \$300,000 was saved by this skillful piece of salvage work.

Hides and Leather

A shortage of hides for leather making threatens. When the slump came a few years ago, the bottom, also the sides and the top, fell out of the hide market. The prevalent improving prices for beef cattle, following long years of depression, are being accompanied by a marked rise in hide prices. There is a scarcity of leather and manufacturers

are considerably worried about their supply. This is particularly true of the heavy leathers such as sole leather and belting. When the slump came it is said that there was enough heavy leather in stock to supply the industry for a year, whereas now only a 45-day supply is in storage.

The change in beef market requirements has also had its effect on the leather trade. When steers from two to four years old were preferred there was an abundant supply of heavy leathers. When baby beef became the ruling factor on the market the supply of heavy leathers was reduced.

Owing to the inadequate supply, the market price levels for hides have advanced steadily and rapidly and are now about double what they were a year ago. Leather prices are advancing in sympathy with hide prices and boot prices show the same kindly sympathy toward leather prices. They are an affectionate family. It would not be surprising if an advance of five cents a pound in hides became an advance of several times that amount per pound of boots.

The Trade in Christmas Trees

The trade in Christmas trees is assuming important proportions. Literally millions of young evergreens are cut each year and they are exported by the hundreds of thousands to the United States. There has been some protest at this annual slaughter from some prosaic individuals who like to figure what these trees would be worth if allowed to grow into pulpwood. But who can calculate the joy that is brought to the hearts of millions of children at the festive season by the gaily decorated Christmas tree with its message of good cheer? It is just possible that put to such purposes it is more valuable than it would be if when it and these youngsters have grown older, it were ground up and made its appearance as a Sunday paper, filled with sloshy flub-dub, not ten per cent. of which is worth the reading.

Let us have our Christmas trees. There are millions of acres in the country that are fit for growing nothing else. The business of growing them may yet be put on a commercial basis and form a flourishing industry. Fire and the spruce bud worm take many times the toll of our forests that Christmas trees take, and instead of a harvest of joy leave nothing but rotting and blackened stubs.

The Final Rush

The great final effort of the season to get as much grain as possible down the lakes met with unprecedented difficulties this season. Hurricanes, accompanied by sub-zero weather, put the great grain vessels to the limit, and in some cases more than the limit, of their endurance. Several were wrecked and one seems to have vanished. One captain stuck to his post without sleep for four days and nights until finally he brought his ship into port at the head of the lakes. The hardships endured by the crews and the tenacity with which they stuck to their tasks are not surpassed in the annals of sea.

Our Trade with Cuba

The government completed a trade agreement with Cuba which became effective on November 25. By the agreement Canadian products are to be accorded the Cuban minimum tariff in exchange for the Canadian intermediate tariff. The new tariff law in Cuba provides for two scales of duties, maximum and minimum, the United States still getting the preference over all other nations. Even the minimum duties under the new law are much higher than the old ones. In the past, potatoes entering Cuba paid a tariff of 65 cents per 220 lbs. This is increased to \$1.00 between June 1 and November 30 and to \$2.00 for the balance of the year. If it were not for the trade agreement the duty would be twice these amounts on Canadian potatoes. Our average annual exports of potatoes to Cuba for the last three years have been nearly 3,000,000 bushels.



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Fresh Frozen Fish

Headless and Dressed Jackfish, per lb.	7 1/2c	Finest B.C. Salmon, Red, per lb.	16 1/2c
Jackfish, Round (not dressed), per lb.	5 1/2c	Lake Superior Trout, per lb.	18c
Tullibees, per lb.	7c	Fine B.C. Pink Salmon, per lb.	12c
Goldeyes, per lb.	7c	Haddle Fillets, box 15 lbs. for	\$2.45
		Finnan Haddle, box 15 lbs.	1.90
		Box Smoked Kippers, 20 lbs.	2.75

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Western Canada's Largest Mail Order Fish House

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

Hens, over 6 lbs.	23c
Hens, 5 to 6 lbs.	20c
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	17c
Ducks	20c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs.	24c
Chickens, 5 lbs.	18c
Dressed Chickens and Turkeys 5c per pound more than Live Weight. No. 2 and underweight stock, Highest Market prices.	
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request.	
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High Prices for Dressed Poultry

TURKEYS

Turkeys, No. 1, over 14 lbs.	36c
Turkeys, No. 1, 12-14 lbs.	33-34c
Turkeys, No. 1, 9-12 lbs.	31-32c
Turkeys, No. 1, under 9 lbs.	28c
Chickens, No. 1, over 5 lbs.	26-27c
Chickens, No. 1, 4-5 lbs.	23-24c
Chickens, No. 1, 3-4 lbs.	20c
Hens, No. 1, over 5 lbs.	23c
Hens, No. 1, 4-5 lbs.	21-22c
Hens, No. 1, 3-4 lbs.	16c
Roosters, No. 1	12c
Ducks, No. 1	19c
Geese, No. 1	16-17c

Live Poultry—We will pay 5c per lb. below dressed prices quoted herein.

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STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Turn to pages 20-21 for full particulars of the "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle Contest.



Pat. Feb. 13, 1923

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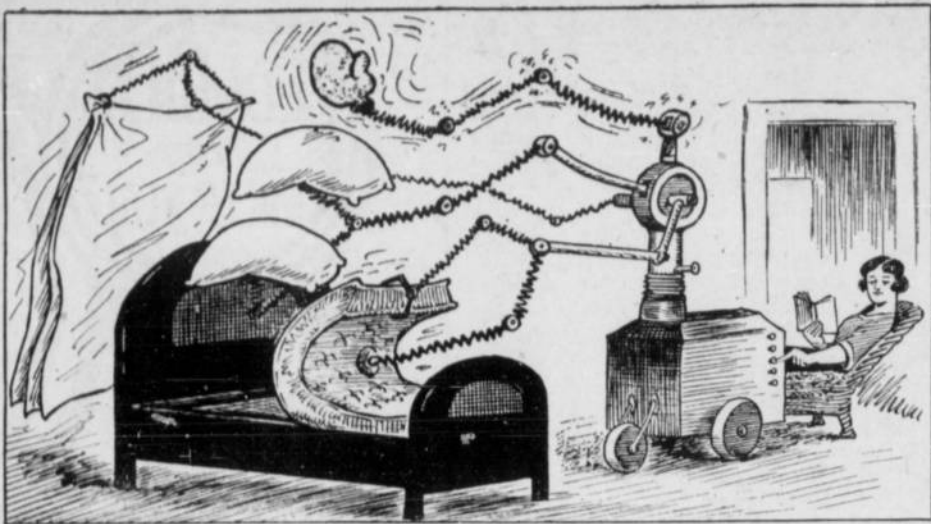
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Send free trial of your method to:



Mr. Knowitall's Automatic Mattress Turner and Bed Maker

In these days of mechanized farming Knowitall's valuable contributions to mechanized house-keeping are receiving wide attention. He maintains that the division of investment in labor-saving machinery should be strictly on a 50-50 basis, and that for every dollar spent in agricultural machinery a dollar should be spent in machinery for lightening the toil of the housewife. His automatic Mattress Turner and Bed Maker marks a distinct advance in this connection. By simply pressing a button all the operations of bedmaking are performed, even to shaking the sheets and patting the wrinkles out of the pillows. It is built on the portable principle for making the journey from one room to another. When the beds are all made the arms fold inward so that the machine can easily be parked in an ordinary clothes closet.

SCREENINGS

"Pop, what's a monologue?"
"A monologue is a conversation between husband and wife."
"I thought that was a dialogue."
"No, a dialogue is where two persons are speaking."

Little Johnny, a city boy in the country for the first time, saw the milking of a cow.

"Now you know where the milk comes from, don't you?" he was asked.
"Sure!" replied Johnny. "You give her some breakfast food and water and then drain her crankcase."

A hotel manager, going along a corridor, saw a kneeling bootblack cleaning a pair of shoes outside a bedroom door.
"Haven't I told you never to clean shoes in the corridor, but to take them downstairs?"

"Yes, sir, but the man in this room is a Scotchman and he is hanging onto the shoe-laces."

Wife (looking up from her newspaper): "It tells here about a man giving his wife a \$500 necklace. Nothing like that ever happens to me."

Husband (looking up from his): "I was just reading about a man giving his wife a pair of black eyes. Nothing like that ever happens to you, either."

The old gentleman tumbled over a five-barred gate just in time to save himself from the angry bull. "You brute," he spluttered, shaking his fist at the animal, "and I've been a vegetarian all my life."

My eight-year-old son came down to breakfast and his hands and face just had a "lick and a promise," as grandma used to say. So I said: "Come up to the bathroom, Ralph, and I'll give you a real good wash."

When he got to school, Miss Shine, his teacher, said, "Why, Ralph, you certainly look wonderful and clean this morning. Who washed you?" Ralph said, "My father washed me this morning and, say, if ever you want a clean bath and want to be good and clean, you just get my father. You will be clean all right when he gets thru with you."

A soldier went to his colonel and asked for leave to go home to help his wife with her spring cleaning.

"I don't like to refuse you," said the colonel, "but I've just received a letter from your wife saying that you are of no use around the house."

The soldier saluted and turned to go. At the door he stopped, turned and remarked:

"Colonel, there are two persons in this regiment who handle the truth loosely, and I'm one of them. I'm not married."

One of the inmates of a certain mental home in Ireland had caused such a pandemonium in the dead of night that his brother was sent for by the authorities.

"I am afraid," said the kind-hearted governor, "that your brother will have to leave the home. Just lately he has been giving us a great deal of trouble."

The visitor raised an enquiring eyebrow.

"What has he done?"

"Well," said the other, "at midnight he rushes up and down the corridors, shrieking out that he is Napoleon."

"Take no notice whatever," smiled the visitor, "I myself am Napoleon."

"William," said she, severely, "how many more times are you going to ask me to marry you?"

"Clara," said he, "I can't answer that question, but I don't think I'll bother you much longer. One of the other three girls I'm proposing to shows signs of weakening."

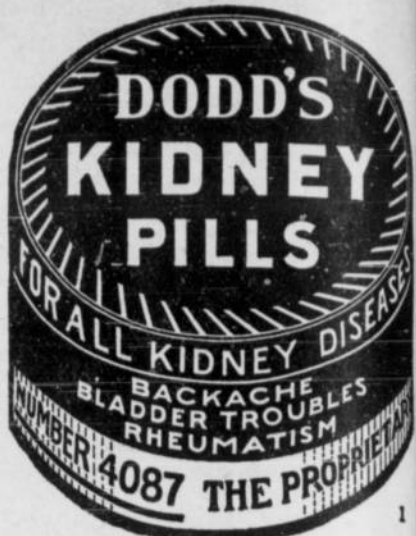
Motorist: "I killed your cat. I shall replace the animal."

Old Maid: "This is so sudden; but I'm afraid you can't catch mice."

"When I started in life," said the successful man pompously, "I resolved that my motto should be 'Get thee behind me, Satan.'"

"Excellent," murmured a listener. "There's nothing like starting with a good backing."

Charlie had been playing truant from school, and had spent a long, beautiful day in fishing. On his way back he



Healed His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely healed me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 121A Marcellus Avenue, Manassas, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.



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134C State St., Marshall, Mich.

met one of his young mates, who asked costed him with the usual question. "Catch anything?"

Charlie, in all the consciousness of guilt, quickly responded: "Ain't been home yet."

Mother: "Dorothy, you have disobeyed mother by racing around and making all that noise. Now you shall have that piece of candy."

Father (entering a few minutes later): "Why so quiet, little one?"

Dorothy: "I've been fined for speeding in."

City motorist, passing a bee farm. Wife: "Oh, what are those things over in that orchard?"

Husband: "That is an apiary." Wife: "Do let's stop a few minutes and go over and look at the little apes."

"It is said that paper can be used effectively in keeping a person warm."

"Yes, I remember a thirty-day once kept me in a sweat for a month."

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